









## Hospital cooling tower is main suspect as source of Legionnaires' outbreak

By Peter Davenport

Scientists investigating the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire in which 29 people have so far died believe they may now have identified the source of the infection.

Suspicion has fallen on water in a cooling tower linked to the air conditioning system at Stafford District General Hospital, where most of the victims are being treated.

Inquiries have established that at least 21 of the 31 people in whom there has been positive identification of Legionnaires' disease recently visited the hospital out-patients department and it is believed they caught the illness while there.

This theory and others under consideration, raises fears that many more people may have contracted the disease. Some may have died without the illness being identified in post-mortem examinations.

Hospital authorities said yesterday that about 1,500 people a week use the out-patients department.

The water in the cooling tower was last checked in

January in accordance with government regulations which stipulate twice yearly examinations. It was found to be clear.

As a result of the latest suspicions however it has now been chlorinated to kill off any remaining bacteria.

Mr James Bartlett, district general manager of the Mid Staffordshire District Health Authority, said yesterday: "It is still too early to say definitely if the water supply is the source of the disease. The scientific research involves extensive and thorough analysis of a range of possibilities, including patient movements both outside and within hospital buildings."

The contamination of the cooling tower water would explain the spread of the outbreak which baffled local specialists and, at last, scientists from the Centre for Communicable Disease at Colindale, in north London, who were called in last week.

In all previous cases of Legionnaires' disease, the outbreak have been localized and the spread of the Staffordshire

## Inquiry on Kensington Palace intruders

By Stewart Tandler  
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard yesterday confirmed it is investigating how two women got into the grounds and buildings of Kensington Palace, the London home of the Prince and Princess of Wales, early one morning last week.

The women, who are in their 20s, were found sitting in a courtyard's flat, about 100 yards from the main palace, early on Wednesday morning.

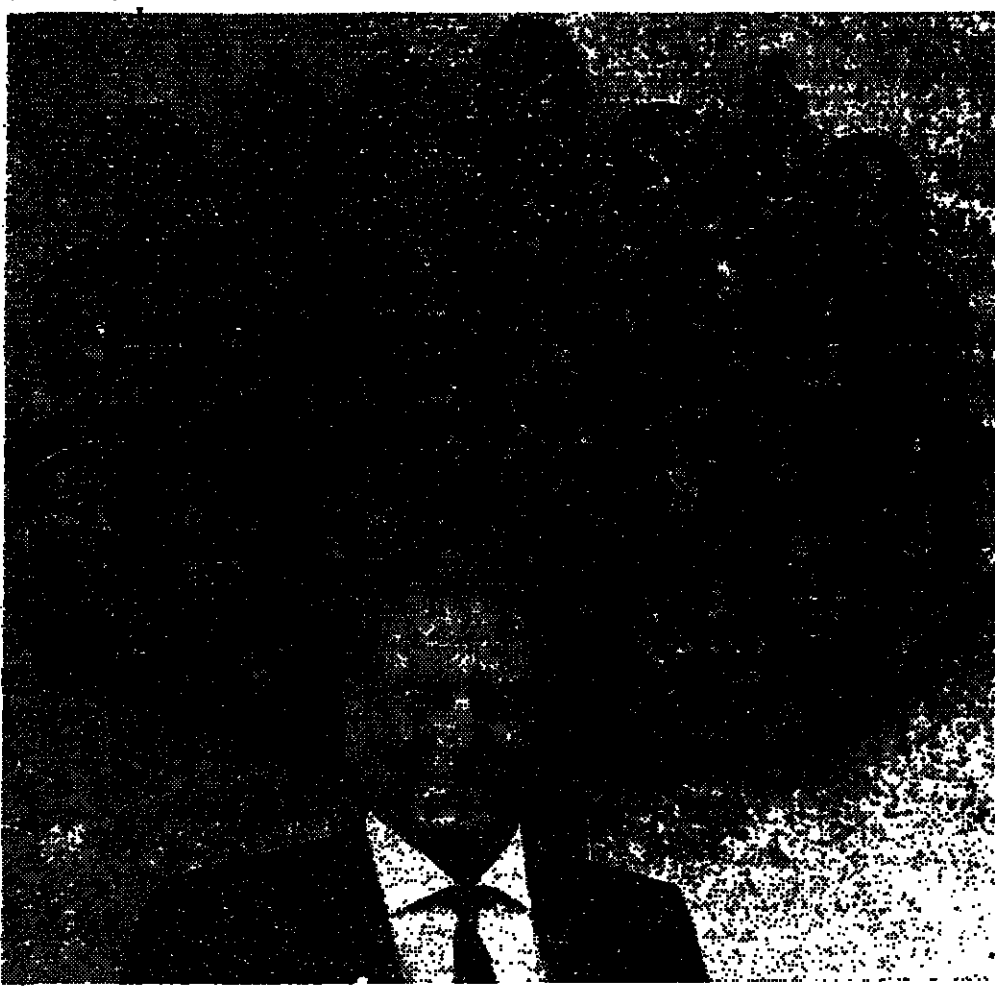
The Yard, which overhauled security for the Royal Family three years ago, kept the incident quiet until the weekend. Yesterday a spokesman said the women had been found within the "Kensington Palace complex" in one of the grace and favour residences. They were taken to Kensington police station and were released on police bail until June.

The women had wandered into the area by mistake and had not breached the secure area of the palace, which is also the home of Princess Margaret.

The women are said to have been found in the flat of Sir William Heseltine, a deputy secretary to the Queen. He found the women in his home when he awoke and went to get a drink of water.

The intrusion raises questions about general security at the palace which is adjacent to Kensington Gardens and is less isolated from the public than Buckingham Palace. The park and the Kensington Palace areas are patrolled at night by the Metropolitan Police.

After Michael Fagan broke into Buckingham Palace in 1982, the Yard formed a separate unit to cover all protection of royalty from bodyguard duties to the patrolling of palace perimeters. The head of that unit, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Cracknell will investigate the intrusion.



Actors' tribute: Lord Olivier yesterday at Chichester Festival Theatre after unveiling a bronze bas-relief portraying 28 of his roles, which was commissioned by British and American actors and their unions.

But minutes before he performed the unveiling, the £10,000 sculpture was revealed when the blue velvet drape fell to the floor during speeches. The drape was retrieved and replaced by Mr John Gale, the theatre's director.

When Lord Olivier, aged 77, had pulled the unveiling cord he said, to laughter and applause: "I had the honour to pull what has been pulled before." Lord Olivier was the first director of the theatre when it opened in 1961.

The work, which emphasizes Lord Olivier's versatility is by Lawrence Holford, an American sculptor, actor and writer (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

## The £275,000 toll on a tax haven

A toll bridge which constitutes a "tax haven" because its income is exempt from tax is on the market for the first time in 200 years.

The Swinford toll bridge over the Thames at Eynsham, near Oxford, offered for £275,000, is one of five or six in Britain, according to Humbers, estate agents.

There has been a river

crossing at Swinford since Saxon times. A ferry was operated by two of the large Benedictine abbeys in the area in the late thirteenth century.

Upon dissolution, the vicar of Cumnor asserted his parish rights over the river and the entitlement to an income.

From 1680 the bridge leasehold was owned by Timothy Hart, a ferryman. It remained in

his family until 1765, when it was sold to Lord Abingdon for £10,000.

The present bridge was built in 1769 and an Act allowed a toll of a penny a wheel for wheeled vehicles, a halfpenny for animals and foot passengers, and a penny for horses.

The present toll for cars is 2p and 16p for heavy lorries. Pedestrians are exempt.

## Abolition of home helps proposed in Ulster

By Rupert Morris

The Government is backing a plan in Northern Ireland to abolish home helps and introduce a grant scheme that could be adopted throughout Britain, a Labour MP, Ms Harriet Harman, said yesterday.

Ms Harman, MP for Peckham, said if home helps were privatized it would be impossible to supervise standards; competition would force poorly-paid workers to work for even less; and there would be no guarantee that the grant would be increased in line with inflation.

The proposals were made by a working party set up by the Northern Ireland Department of Health and Social Security and the four health and social services boards in Northern Ireland.

Its report pointed to three main problems with the home help system: the high cost of "a part-time workforce receiving full terms and conditions of service"; ever-increasing demand with no corresponding increase in resources.

The report says it would be "unrealistic" to expect more resources, and proposes a small centrally employed "safety net" of home helps to deal with chronic cases.

Unions and voluntary organizations have been quick to condemn the scheme.

Mr Bob Rowthorn, a Cambridge economist, says in a report commissioned by the National Union of Public Employees that expenditure on home helps in Northern Ireland has increased substantially. Those qualifying rose from 13,104 in 1975 to 28,023 in 1983. On a per capita basis, he says, the cost has fallen by 37 per cent.

According to the DHSS, 770,000 people in England qualified for home helps in 1983-4.

The DHSS in London said the proposal was being studied.

## Confusion over art treasures for tax

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Negotiations over the acquisition by the nation of various art treasures have been thrown into confusion by a dispute between Lord Gowrie and the Treasury on tax concessions.

In the Lords last week Lord Gowrie appeared to announce that Treasury cash limits on the amount of art it would accept in lieu of tax would be lifted.

The Government has rejected during the past year several great works of art offered by executors of estates in part payment of capital transfer tax.

It was announced last December that a £1 million of art would be accepted in payment of tax during 1985-86.

The Lords debate was initiated by Lord Fanshawe, a Tory, to air the threat to the heritage posed by this ceiling. The Treasury appeared to have given way and Lord Gowrie was permitted to state: "We shall be looking again at the arrangements whereby part of the cost of acceptance in lieu is met from 'Votes', meaning the rationing system."

"Nobody seems to know

## More Trust properties for disabled

By Charles Kneivitt

The sixteenth-century Bridge Cottage near Flatford, Suffolk, which inspired several of Constable's paintings, is among the new entries in the National Trust's booklet for disabled visitors to its properties.

Holiday cottages and a viewpoint at Nare Head, on the Cornish coast, are also among the 90 properties and gardens listed.

Facilities include wheelchair routes, boardwalks and tarmac paths, accessible bird hides and nature walks for disabled and visually handicapped people. Some properties offer braille guides and scented gardens are also highlighted.

Normal entrance charges apply to disabled visitors, but admission is free for anyone who necessarily accompanies a registered disabled person.

Send self-adhesive addressed label with 12p stamp to Disabled Visitors Officer, National Trust, 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS. Enclose 70p if handbook of properties open is required.

## Move to restore canal boat lift

A nationwide petition was started yesterday to try to save the 110-year-old Anderton boat lift at Northwich, in Cheshire.

Campaign organizers want the boat lift, which lowers barges 50 feet from the Trent and Mersey canal to the river Weaver, restored to full working order. It was closed by the British Waterways Board.

## River survey on salmon decline

The South-West Water Authority has launched its biggest survey into the decline in the salmon population of the river Torridge in north Devon, one of Britain's most famous fishing stretches.

Pollution is thought to be not the only cause of the decline from 900 salmon caught 30 years ago to only a dozen so far this season.

## Paths warning

The Ramblers' Association, Britain's largest walkers' group, warned farmers yesterday that it would take them to court if they continued to obstruct footpaths by planting crops on them.

Mr Alan Mattingly, secretary said: "Walkers setting off for a country stroll this spring Bank holiday will find many of their paths blocked by the 'yellow peril' of oilseed rape, which is delightful to look at but dreadful to walk through."

## Norway wins

The Norwegian group Bobbysocks, singing "La Det Swinge" (Let It Swing), gained the country's first victory in the Eurovision song contest in Gothenburg, Sweden, on Saturday.

## Hypnosis beats nerves of 'Mastermind' winner

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Ian Meadows, aged 29, a hospital supplies driver from Leicester, who was trained through hypnosis to overcome his nerves, returned to his alma mater to become this year's BBC Mastermind champion last night.

A graduate of history at Trinity College, Cambridge, he sailed through his specialized questions on the English Civil War.

Now Mr Meadows, who is single, is hoping that his newly-acquired fame will prompt a university to offer him a research post. He took his present job, transporting drugs, blood and specimens to hospitals, after doing similar work during his vacations.

Mr Meadows scored 30 points during last night's final at Robinson College, beating Mr Roger Stein, aged 44, a school-teacher from Banbury, Oxfordshire, by four points.

Third and fourth in this thirteenth series of Mastermind were Mr Clive Bettington, aged 36, a solicitor from Richmond, Surrey (21 points) and Mr Ian MacKillop aged 30, a pharmacy technician with the Royal Army Medical Corps at Aldershot (13 points).

Mr Meadows said: "It's amazing, I didn't expect to win quite like that. Nerves got through to everyone and all our scores were down on previous rounds. But I wasn't so badly affected as the others. A family friend, Andrew Duff, who is a dentist from Galashiels, hypnotized me to teach me to relax."

His decision to enter Mastermind was made when his father, Mr Arthur Meadows, received an entry application through the post. But no one knows who requested it from the BBC.

When the series started in January, 48 contestants had been selected to battle for the Calthness Glass bowl which is the Mastermind trophy, designed by Denis Mann, of Calthness Glass. It was presented to Mr Meadows last night by Mr Stuart Young, chairman of the BBC's board of governors.



Mr Meadows with his trophy.

## Phone tip-offs help fight drug menace

By Our Crime Reporter

The police are making increasing use of confidential telephone lines to persuade the public to come forward anonymously with information on street drug dealers.

Drug squad officers in London and several provincial forces have been impressed by the use of the telephone lines, which have led on average to an arrest for every 11 or 12 calls.

The offences usually involved drug dealing or possession with intent to supply.

Since the first telephone line was opened by Scotland Yard's drug squad in December, Greater Manchester and Merseyside police have started lines. Sussex began a telephone system in Brighton last week, and at least one other force is considering the idea.

The lines, which are basically a 24-hr recorded message system, have been adopted

from Ulster where the RUC started using them to get information on terrorism. Police officers found the public was prepared to talk confidentially and anonymously, rather than approach the police openly.

In London, the Scotland Yard line has received more than 900 calls in five months. Tips received on the telephone are either looked at centrally by the squad, which deals with serious trafficking, or passed to local CID officers, including several small drug squads operating in south London.

No figures are available for convictions, but most cases have been dealt with by magistrates' courts, where some custodial sentences have been passed.

In Greater Manchester, the telephone line was opened in

the first week of March and has produced 200 calls to date. The police have used posters and newspaper advertising to put the telephone number before the public.

One senior officer said: "We have had nothing major, but some useful bread and butter cases which would otherwise have not been known."

In Merseyside, the telephone is being used in a one-month trial. In its first two to three weeks about 135 calls were received and eight arrests made.

Other forces are likely to watch the use of the lines with interest given the rising incidence of drug abuse throughout Britain. The lines give local police a chance to cut down street dealing, which can sometimes lead back to large traffickers.

# Fast relief for home buyers.



Throw your headache tablets in the bin.

If you're looking for a larger-than-average mortgage, now you don't have to worry about paying a larger-than-average interest rate.

As a visit to your local NatWest will prove. However large the loan, the interest rate remains the same. Even if you have your heart set on something a little out of the ordinary.

Furthermore, you'll find we're offering amongst the most competitive rates around.

Mind you, interest rates aren't the only thing you'll save on.

At NatWest, you'll find everything under one roof. So we can attend to your needs simply and quickly.

Whether you're looking for a bridging loan, insurance cover, personal loans to help with furnishings or a budget account to keep a check on what you spend.

To take advantage, you must be eighteen or over and either be (or become) a NatWest customer. If you'd like our "Home Buyers" brochure, call in at any branch or send us the coupon below.

It'll come as a great relief to anyone buying a home.

Written credit details available from any NatWest branch or from National Westminster Bank PLC, Marketing Department, Freeport 5, London EC2B 2GN.

Please send me a "Home Buyers" Brochure.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Postcode \_\_\_\_\_

Branch of NatWest (if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_

**NatWest**  
The Action Bank

Interest rates may vary. Typical APR for a loan of £25,000: 13.9% variable. Endowment Mortgage: 14.4%. Loans subject to status and conditions. Security for the loan will be required. National Westminster Bank PLC 41 Lombury, London EC2P 2BP.



## Christians fear Muslims are advancing to breach Beirut green line

From Robert Flak, Beirut

There are those who say that the Beirut front line is a form of theatre. Neither Christian nor Muslim militiamen ever attempt to seize each other's territory, so the wisdom goes - they merely blast away at their opponents amid the 10-year old ruins of the civil war with no serious intention of conquest. Until midday yesterday, that seemed to be the case.

All night the gunfire had rumbled over the city, the shells exploding around the port producing a curiously flat sound that echoed for several seconds across the bay between east and west Beirut. But yesterday morning Christian units of the Lebanese Army near the museum believed that Muslim gunmen were trying to advance eastwards, a precedent quite out of keeping with the normal, brutal routine of daily conflict on the green line.

Militiamen of the Shi Muslim Amal movement could be seen firing mortars and rockets from the back of moving jeeps in the Ras el Naba district near the museum, directing their aim at army positions near the Tribunal Militaire.

Christian Phalangist militiamen later joined Christian soldiers in the Army in firing back, contributing to one of the worst bombardments in the past eight days of fighting. At least two people were killed and

16 wounded, including a French officer serving as *aide-de-camp* to the French Defence Minister who was with truce observers at the French Ambassador's residence when it came shellfire.

Again, the Barbir Hospital - just across the line in the western sector of the city - was hit by shellfire. Again, hundreds of civilians fled their homes in Ras el-Naba, where the Muslim gunmen allegedly protecting them moved into vacant houses and shops.

President Gemayel announced that his "military council" - six army officers entrusted to draw up the seemingly endless ceasefire proposals that never take hold - would be meeting today, a piece of news that raised no spirits in Beirut.

More ominously, shells began to explode yesterday afternoon around the position of Lebanese Army troops and Phalangists defending the badly damaged Christian town of Souk el-Garb, the only enclave in the mountains south-east of Beirut still in Christian hands. The artillery was apparently fired by Druze militiamen.

The latest battle only added to the suspicion that Syria, with arms and usually controls the Druze was placing ever greater pressure on the phalange to come to heel and abandon their mutiny against President Gemayel.

Reports that the Syrian Army has handed over some of its positions above Beirut to Palestinian guerrillas opposed to Mr Yasser Arafat have also caused deep concern among the Christians.

Syria, in short, seems determined to crush the Phalangists and any pro-Israeli sentiments they may still harbour.

● WASHINGTON - King Hussein of Jordan said at the weekend that the Palestine Liberation Organization should play an important role in any joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel (Michael Binyon writes).

In a satellite message on Saturday to the annual conference of the National Association of Arab Americans, the king said it was the consensus of the Palestinians that the PLO was the legitimate representative in any negotiations on their future.

"We are their partners according to their choice. We will never take away their right to represent themselves," he said.

The Reagan Administration has promised Israel that it will not deal with the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist. The Israelis have dismissed as unacceptable any PLO presence in the Jordanian delegation as agreed by King Hussein and Mr Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, at their meeting in February.



On the water: The Prince and Princess of Wales passing through Venice on the last day of their tour.

## A gondolier fit for a Prince

Venice (Reuters) - The Prince and Princess of Wales, on the last day of their Italian tour, took a gondola ride yesterday with a man known as the prince of Venetian gondoliers. "It was a great honour for me to carry them," said Signor Mario de Pita, whose previous illustrious passengers have included Mrs Thatcher.

Princess Diana wore an emerald green suit and wide-brimmed hat for the brief ride along a canal next to St George's Anglican Church, where the couple attended Mass.

Grey skies persisted for the second day and the black gondola, fitted with crimson cushions and white and gold

drapery, had to shelter from a shower under a bridge.

The couple were expected to be joined later by their sons, Prince William and Prince Harry, after a two-week separation.

They began the final day of their 17-day tour by watching from the royal yacht Britannia the start of the Vogalonga, a

spectacular annual race through the canals of Venice by hundreds of oar-powered boats of different sizes.

The couple's remaining official engagement was a reception and dinner on board Britannia in the evening. The ship is to take them to Sardinia, from where they will fly to London.

## Murdoch will opt to be US citizen

By David Young

Mr Rupert Murdoch, proprietor of *The Times*, confirmed yesterday that he is applying for citizenship of the United States to facilitate his takeover of six television stations, which will create a fourth TV network in the US.

Mr Murdoch is effectively to pay \$1.55 billion for Metromedia, a communications group based in New Jersey. The deal will involve seven TV stations, but the one based in Boston will immediately be sold to Hearst Publications as part of the overall transaction.

In total the purchase of Metromedia will involve over \$2 billion, but in New York yesterday Hearst Publications said that it has agreed to pay \$450 million for WCVB-TV Boston.

The purchase of Metromedia by Mr Murdoch is in concert with Mr Marvin Davis, who with Mr Murdoch owns 20th Century Fox. The TV stations will have access to the vast Fox stock of material and its film and TV programme making facilities. The access to such material will immediately convert the chain of TV stations into a rival for the big three existing TV networks.

The six stations being acquired are in New York, Washington, Chicago, Dallas, Houston and Los Angeles. In addition Metromedia is a major supplier to other independent stations in the US, which in the past have been starved of high film material, but will now also benefit from the Fox connection.

The US Federal Communications Commission (FCC) which regulates US TV has a requirement that TV stations cannot be owned by the same companies which own newspapers in the cities concerned.

Mr Murdoch's News Corporation owns newspapers in New York and Chicago. Yesterday he said that he is considering selling the *Village Voice* in New York, but is not considering selling the *New York Post*.

Mr Murdoch is to take out US citizenship because under the Federal Communications Act ownership of American TV stations by foreign individuals is limited to 20 per cent direct or 25 per cent indirect control.

● CANBERRA: Mr Murdoch's plan to take out US citizenship could cause a shake-up in his highly profitable Australian television investment (Ian Davis writes).

Australia does not recognize dual citizenship and Mr Murdoch would have shed his Australian citizenship.

Under Australia's Broadcasting and Television Act a foreign citizen may own no more than 15 per cent interest in a television licence and a foreign corporation may own no more than a 20 per cent interest.

General Swar al-Dahab, already sent envoys to Libya and Ethiopia in an attempt to improve relations strained during President Nimeiry's rule. Continued Libyan support for Colonel Garang and his forces would hamper efforts by the Khartoum Government to unite the predominantly Muslim north with the Christian and animist south.

The Libyan-Sudanese talks in Khartoum are expected to centre on the resumption of diplomatic ties and ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

There was nothing in the surrounding circumstances to show that the parties had ever thought that time was of the essence as to the date of payment of the deposit.

Having referred to *Millership v Jones* (1982) 1 WLR 1422 and *Action Ltd v Schwab-Leris* (1974) 1 WLR 331, his Lordship said that failure to pay the deposit by October 4 was a breach of a kind that might have entitled the defendant to require payment by a specific date, which necessarily, therefore, placed the defendant under an obligation to so inform the plaintiffs by notice. On that ground alone the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed.

Another point was, however, taken by the plaintiffs, relating to the circumstances in which the cheque was sent, that is, by using the document exchange organization. Both firms of solicitors were

## Nkomo back on the election trail

From Jan Raath, Harare

Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Zimbabwe's leading opposition party Zapu, yesterday staged his first political rally in the turbulent Midlands region since the party began an election campaign late last year.

Though in itself an unremarkable affair, the fact that the rally was held at all shows evidence of a change of government thinking, and also that it appears to have been able to control its feared mobs of militants.

A year ago the burning of Zapu's office in Gweru, the Midlands capital, by mobs of supporters of the ruling party, Zanu (PF), sparked an anti-Zanu campaign that left the opposition party incapable of operating in public in the area.

Yesterday, however, 2,500 enthusiastic Zapu supporters cheered Mr Nkomo as he denounced the Government for its handling of issues ranging from the high rate of O-level examination failures to the changes of the colonial names of government buildings.

The crowd, large by local standards, was protected by a large number of uniformed police, who appeared unarmed. The rally was at a disused golf course at Mkoaba, and Zapu officials said they would have felt unsafe in the usual confined venue of a football stadium.

The Zanu (PF) hierarchy has been stung by criticism from opposition politicians and independent bodies, including the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, which questioned whether elections scheduled for June could be held in a free and fair atmosphere.

Zanu (PF) has meanwhile for the time being dropped its intention to turn the country into a one-party state nor will it campaign for the election on a one-party platform, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, third in line in the party politburo, said at the weekend.

In October Mr Nkomo declared that his party would oppose any attempt to introduce a one-party state.

## Army show of force in black township

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South African police and troops sealed off the black township of Kwanobushle near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape in the early hours of yesterday in what was seen as a show of force designed to deter further unrest.

Black townships near Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth have been at the heart of serious unrest which has claimed more than 120 lives in the region since the start of the year.

Twenty blacks were killed when the police opened fire on a crowd in the nearby Langa township on March 21. In the wake of intensified violence which has ensued a number of blacks deemed to be government collaborators, such as policemen and town councillors, were murdered by angry mobs.

In a statement announcing the army and police operation in Kwanobushle, Mr Adrian Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Defence, maintained that it had been carried out "pursuant to numerous requests from law-abiding citizens... that effective steps be taken to normalize living conditions."

Mr Vlok said the operation had been carried out by "a force of limited size" and that its purpose was "law enforcement and the restoration of essential services."

Last month, the minister said, 17 black civilians had been

murdered by "black radical elements" in the area round Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage. Forty-three black schools had been set alight, 73 private homes and vehicles and 73 houses destroyed, and churches, libraries and shops damaged.

Mr Vlok said the Government was aware of "frustrations and grievances" among the black population, but he blamed the unrest mainly on "a common element" and "a radical political and terrorist element" which was trying to force moderates to join in efforts to "bring about change by means of a violent revolutionary process."

During Saturday night, a black man in his 20s was killed in Kwanobushle when the police opened fire on people trying to set fire to three houses belonging to black policemen, according to a police statement.

There have also been reports since the end of last week of violent clashes in the Eastern Cape between supporters of two rival black political organizations, The United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO), the main Black Consciousness group.

According to the *Sowetan Sunday Mirror*, three people have died in these clashes in the past few days.

## Tough German stance foils farm price deal

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

EEC farm ministers spent the weekend grinding inexorably towards stalemate in another unconvincing effort to settle this year's farm prices.

Their marathon session in Luxembourg, which began on Thursday, seemed last night even to have been counter-productive. Faced with Germany's refusal to compromise on cereal prices, other countries were starting to question tough Commission proposals which would virtually freeze all production and cut 6 per cent from over-productive grain farmers.

Belgium, Luxembourg and Ireland were supporting West Germany's battle to prevent all cuts.

Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, is particularly angry about the uncompromising West Germans, describing the attitude of Herr Ignatz Kiechle, the German minister, as unacceptable and contradictory. His proposals would cost the Commission money that Herr Kiechle's own colleague, the Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, refused to spend, he said.

Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, is particularly angry about the uncompromising West Germans, describing the attitude of Herr Ignatz Kiechle, the German minister, as unacceptable and contradictory. His proposals would cost the Commission money that Herr Kiechle's own colleague, the Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, refused to spend, he said.

Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, is particularly angry about the uncompromising West Germans, describing the attitude of Herr Ignatz Kiechle, the German minister, as unacceptable and contradictory. His proposals would cost the Commission money that Herr Kiechle's own colleague, the Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, refused to spend, he said.

Mr Frans Andriessen, the Agriculture Commissioner, is particularly angry about the uncompromising West Germans, describing the attitude of Herr Ignatz Kiechle, the German minister, as unacceptable and contradictory. His proposals would cost the Commission money that Herr Kiechle's own colleague, the Finance Minister, Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, refused to spend, he said.

## Fifth bomb blast at Alicante

Madrid - A small bomb exploded yesterday morning on the beach near a hotel at Cenia, the fifth such blast in recent days in Spain's Alicante. Like the others, it caused neither damage nor injury.

Nine bombs have now exploded or been deactivated at Mediterranean coast resorts after warnings by the ETA Basque separatist organization.

## Wedded bliss in Plan at last

Madrid - The remote Pyrenees village of Plan celebrated the first marriage to result from an appeal for brides by its despairing bachelors (Richard Wigg writes).

A 37-year-old farmer married a 29-year-old nurse and mother of two children from Madrid. Village bachelors advertised for brides in a newspaper after watching the film *Westward the Women* on TV.

## Briton killed

Johannesburg (Reuters) - Mr Adrian Lines, a British tourist from London, died when his rented car went through a temporary barrier and plunged into Westdene Dam in Johannesburg, the scene of the March 27 bus crash in which 42 children were killed.

## Life for bomber

Montreal (Reuters) - Thomas Brigham, a 65-year-old American, who says he is an "advance man for cosmic forces", was jailed for life for first degree murder in last September's bombing at Montreal's main railway station which killed three people.

## Vatican plea

Rome - The Pope called on society's leaders to create conditions which would discourage young people from seeking refuge in "the fantasy world of drugs, when he received Mrs Nancy Reagan in private audience.

## Anti-US marches in Spain on eve of Reagan visit

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Noisy anti-American demonstrations were held by left-wing groups in the main Spanish cities yesterday, with President Reagan's sharply personalized target. The protests came 24 hours before the American President arrives on a two-day official visit as guest of the Socialist Government.

In Madrid, more than 100,000 mostly young people filled Columbus Square, one of the capital's largest. In Barcelona, where the estimated turnout was 200,000, many were dressed as American Indians.

Though organized by minority pacifists and anti-Nato groups, the numbers suggested how President Reagan's policies have revived the Spaniards' latent anti-American sentiments.

President Reagan has told the Spanish he comes to salute their new democracy, not to press that they remain members of Nato.

But the timing, as well as the

substance, of Washington's attempt to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua, and Madrid's announcement that it wants talks to start "as soon as possible" on reducing the United States military presence here, have ensured a difficult two days in Madrid for everyone.

Opinion polls have made it clear that President Reagan has another difficult public relations assignment. In yesterday's *El Pais* 64 per cent questioned denied Mr Reagan the title of "loyal and sincere friend of Spain" and 54 per cent favoured quitting Nato.

In another poll, a few days ago, 45 per cent, the largest group answering, promised they would react to the visit with indifference.

What is striking is that no political figure, except Señor Manuel Fraga, the right-wing Opposition leader and former Franco minister, has publicly welcomed President Reagan.

The Government has con-

demned the Nicaragua embargo, but otherwise maintained public silence about the visit. It has been left to Sen. Miguel Roca, the Catalan centre-right leader, to observe that it would have been better not to have invited Mr Reagan in the present climate.

Rallies were also held yesterday in Bilbao, Saragossa, Valencia, Oviedo and San Sebastian where the left-wingers staged a mock landing by 100 "US Marines" headed by a figure, caricaturing Mr Reagan.

The demonstrators' chief slogans in Madrid were "Nato, No", "American bases out" and "Reagan, go away". But he was also carried in effigy dangling from a gallows and depicted as a pirate. "Reagan, stay in that Nazi cemetery" was another chant, referring to the Bitburg visit.

Three American flags were burnt by the demonstrators, including one at the headquarters of Señor Fraga's party.

## Saudi astronaut's Islamic mission

Houston (AP) - Sultan bin Salman Abdel Aziz al-Saud, a nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, was a crew member of a space shuttle flight on June 12 to end Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting.

The Prince, aged 28, also will take photographs and take part in a medical experiment during the seven-day Discovery mission, NASA says. He will be a payload specialist for ArabSat, a communications satellite to be launched for Saudi Arabia.

The astronaut-prince is the grandson of the late King Saud, who died in 1965. He studied at the University of Denver, and is an experienced pilot, with more than 1,000 hours in a jet aircraft.

Taking him into space is part of the agreement between NASA and Saudi television, which will operate the satellite.

A Frenchman, M Patrick Baudry, will also be on the flight, to operate medical experiments.

The newspaper *al-Sharq al-Awsat* in Saudi Arabia quotes Saudi scientists in Houston as saying the prince will report from space on sighting the crescent on about June 18. The new moon determines the end of the month of dawn-to-dusk fasting from food, drink and evil.

## Libya ends its support for Sudan rebels

Khartoum (Reuters) - Libya's Foreign Secretary, Mr Ali Abdel-Salam al-Tureiki, said Libyan had asked the Sudanese rebel leader, Colonel John Garang, to support the Khartoum Government, the Sudanese news agency reported.

Mr Tureiki is a member of a delegation headed by Libya's number two, Major Abdel-Salam Jaloud, which arrived here on Saturday for talks with the Sudanese leader, General Abdul-Rahman Swaral-Dahab, and ministers of his interim government.

Former Sudanese resident Gaafar Nimriy, ousted in a coup last month by General Swar al-Dahab, had often accused Libya of supporting rebel forces in southern Sudan. "Libya has not supported any

opposition elements since the April revolution of Sudan," Mr Tureiki told the agency. He added that Libya would help Sudan achieve national unity, and he already contacted Colonel Garang and "asked him to support the popular."

General Swar al-Dahab, already sent envoys to Libya and Ethiopia in an attempt to improve relations strained during President Nimeiry's rule. Continued Libyan support for Colonel Garang and his forces would hamper efforts by the Khartoum Government to unite the predominantly Muslim north with the Christian and animist south.

The Libyan-Sudanese talks in Khartoum are expected to centre on the resumption of diplomatic ties and ways of strengthening bilateral relations.

## Divisional Court

### Justices' clerk can offer advice unasked

Regina v Uxbridge Justices, Ex parte Smith  
Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Kennedy  
[Judgment delivered April 25]

A clerk to the justices was entitled to give advice on a point of law to justices who had retired and who had not requested advice as long as the clerk was not involved in deciding issues of fact and no suspicion that he was so involved could arise.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held refusing an application for judicial review by the applicant, Gina Janice Smith, of her conviction for failing to provide a specimen of breath, contrary to section 8(7) of the Road Traffic Act 1972 as substituted in Schedule 8 to the Transport Act 1981.

Mr Nigel Lickley for the applicant, Mr H. A. D. De Silva as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the applicant's trial followed a normal course through most of its length. A point was taken that the applicant had a reasonable excuse not to supply a specimen of breath and submissions were made to the justices on that point.

The justices retired and the clerk to the justices was left sitting in her place. She asked counsel for the applicant to refer to passages in *Wilkinson's Road Traffic Offences* to which counsel had referred in the course of his submissions.

She came to the conclusion that counsel's submissions were erroneous on the point of law and felt it her duty to advise her justices on that point of law.

That point of law was one which she was intending to leave court at once to inform the justices of her view of the law. Counsel for the applicant suggested that she ought not to absent herself from court unless and until the justices made a request for advice. The clerk said that she had a duty to advise the justices on law and left the court.

She left the court for some 15 or 20 minutes, returned and informed those in court that the justices were about to return. The justices returned shortly thereafter and convicted the applicant.

It was submitted that the clerk ought not to have left to advise the justices without a request from them and that the clerk's view of the law should have been given to the justices in open court.

The court's attention had been drawn to section 28(3) of the Justices of the Peace Act 1979. It was desirable, indeed essential, in the proper administration of justice that justices should decide cases in accordance with law and the person responsible for advising them as to law was their clerk.

It was wrong for a clerk to sit mute and immobile in court if he or she thought that the justices were or might be proceeding to deal with the case on a basis of law which in the clerk's view was erroneous.

The most recent *Practice Direction (Justices' Clerk to Court)* (1981) 1 WLR 1163 had no relevance to the instant case. Paragraph 3 was not referable to the clerk's obligation to advise justices on the law but went to refreshing the justices' memory.

Questions of fact on a trial before justices and ultimate decisions about guilt or innocence were for the justices alone. If any question of law or mixed fact and law arose the clerk had to play no part in the decision, save in so far as the clerk, fulfilling his duty, tendered advice on legal issues which arose.

It might have been a counsel of perfection for the clerk to have left court and asked the justices to come back to be given her advice orally in open court, and counsel could have then made further submissions if the justices had been prepared to allow further submissions.

That was not to say that advice on law by a clerk should be given in open court. The justices were entitled to advice and were entitled to advice in the privacy of their rooms.

There should be no suspicion that the clerk had taken any part in issues of fact or issues of guilt or innocence. If there was any possibility of impropriety or that justice might not be seen to be done, the court would be quick to interfere.

There was no indication or suspicion of any possibility of impropriety in the case. Accordingly the application must be refused.

Solicitors: Lamb, Brooks & Bullock, Basingstoke; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

John Willmott Homes Ltd v Read  
Before Mr Justice Whitford  
[Judgment delivered April 25]

Where parties instructed solicitors to carry out a transaction, they empowered them to do so in whatever way appeared appropriate, and where both firms were members of an organization for document exchange, the rules of that organization would apply. Mr Justice Whitford said in the Chancery Division in proceedings by the plaintiffs, John Willmott Homes Ltd against Philip Read.

Mr Richard Slove for the plaintiffs, Mr John Hamilton for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE WHITFORD said that on June 4, 1984, the defendant

granted the plaintiffs an option to purchase certain land in Luton, which could be exercised at any time within six months after May 1, 1984, and that in accordance with that provision the plaintiffs' solicitors notified the defendant's solicitors by letter on September 27, 1984 of the plaintiffs' intention to exercise the option. Payment of a deposit of £10,400 was to be made within seven days following service of the notice.

The plaintiffs' solicitors sent a cheque for that amount to the defendant's solicitors by means of a document exchange placing it in the appropriate box on October 3, both firms of solicitors being members of a document exchange organization. The cheque should have arrived on October 4, but was not in fact

received by the defendant's solicitors until October 5. On October 8 the defendant's solicitors purported to rescind the agreement and returned the cheque.

Having referred to *United Scientific Holdings Ltd v Burnley Borough Council* (1978) 1 AC 912, 928 and *Hare v Ayles* (1961) 2 QB 130, his Lordship concluded that there had been no failure to pay the deposit, and that it could not sensibly be suggested that the delay of 24 hours could conceivably have deprived the defendant of the whole, or indeed any part, of the benefit which it was intended that he should obtain under the contract.

There was nothing in the surrounding circumstances to show that the parties had ever thought that time was of the essence as to the date of payment of the deposit.

Having referred to *Millership v Jones* (1982) 1 WLR 1422 and *Action Ltd v Schwab-Leris* (1974) 1 WLR 331, his Lordship said that failure to pay the deposit by October 4 was a breach of a kind that might have entitled the defendant to require payment by a specific date, which necessarily, therefore, placed the defendant under an obligation to so inform the plaintiffs by notice. On that ground alone the plaintiffs were entitled to succeed.

Another point was, however, taken by the plaintiffs, relating to the circumstances in which the cheque was sent, that is, by using the document exchange organization. Both firms of solicitors were

members and had appropriate boxes for document exchange, and under the rules of the exchange organization where a document was placed in the appropriate external box before 17.30 on October 4 for delivery, delivery must be deemed to have occurred to the recipient member's box on the following day, October 5.

Mr Hamilton contended that payment was not in fact made until the cheque was in fact received on October 5, that payment was a question of fact, and that there could be no such thing as a deemed payment.

His Lordship had been referred to *Imprimis (Print and Design) Ltd v Imprimis Studios Ltd* (The Times February 23, 1983), but that case had no direct application. It was concerned with the question whether the rules of the exchange organization complied with the Rules of Court, which prescribed certain modes of service.

If the parties instructed solicitors to cover a transaction, they empowered them, as agents, to carry out the transaction in the manner they considered the most appropriate. Had it been necessary to reach a conclusion on that point, his Lordship's decision would have been in favour of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs were entitled to specific performance, and an inquiry as to damages.

Solicitors: Fox Robinson & Co for Giffen Couch & Archer, Luton; Kenwright & Cox.

## Law Report May 6 1985

## Chancery Division

### Document exchange rules apply



US economic sanctions

# Nicaragua appeals for trade and loyalty at home and abroad

Managua (Reuters) - Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinista Government yesterday called on its citizens and Latin American neighbours to stand by the country after Washington's trade embargo.

"Those who in this moment of trial listen more to the aggressors' voice than to the clamour of their own fatherland under attack will be abandoning their place in the ranks of national dignity," said Vice-President Sergio Ramirez.

Dr Ramirez's official response to the US embargo imposed on Wednesday was read at a ceremony marking the refusal of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the Nicaraguan rebel leader, to surrender to US Marines 58 years ago.

"This is more than ever a testing time for the American continent," he said.

President Reagan had imposed the embargo not because Nicaragua threatened US security or that of its neighbours but because it was "an example to other nations of the possibility of justice, independence and change".

Dr Ramirez was standing in for President Daniel Ortega, who is touring Eastern bloc nations to seek economic assistance. Neither the US nor

Central American envoys attended the ceremony.

Mr Reagan imposed the trade boycott and suspended Nicaraguan air and shipping to the US because of the "urgent security threat" posed by the Sandinista Government to its neighbours and the United States.

The embargo has been criticized by Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela - three members of the Contadora group seeking peace for Central America - and by Ecuador, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and Cuba.

It has been condemned by Spain and failed to draw support at the Western economic summit in Bonn, but was welcomed by the Washington-backed Government in El Salvador.

Nicaragua's National Assembly has agreed to give opposition political parties television and radio time in a move aimed at achieving national unity.

Nicaragua has meanwhile recalled its envoy to Washington, Señor Carlos Tunnerman, for consultation.

● VIENNA: President Ortega said yesterday Nicaragua was ready for "equal talks" with the United States, according to the

official Hungarian news agency MTI (Reuters reports).

"Ortega stressed his country's readiness for equal talks with the United States and the settlement of bilateral relations," MTI said in a report from Budapest on his discussions with President Pal Losonczi.

In separate talks with the Hungarian party's deputy general secretary, Mr roly Nemeth, both condemned the trade embargo, MTI said.

● AMSTERDAM: About 1,000 people demonstrated outside the US consulate here at the weekend in protest against the embargo, police said (Reuters reports).

The action was organized by the Dutch Nicaragua committee which, with the Christian Democratic Party, senior partners in the coalition Government and left-wing opposition parties will hand to the consulate today a petition saying the embargo contradicts every effort to achieve peace.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador to The Netherlands, Señor Carlos Arguello, told the protesters that Mr Reagan was trying to involve Europe in illegal and immoral action. "To remain silent means complicity with Reagan's actions," he said.



Leading the dance: Michael and Vicky Barr of Britain yesterday became the 1985 world professional ballroom dancing champions after winning in Dortmund the five standard dances of waltz, tango, quick-step, slow foxtrot and Viennese waltz. They also came top in the 1982 Tokyo championship.

## Fake brands found in China

From Mary Lee Peking

Yet another "unhealthy" tendency has surfaced in China - the counterfeiting of local brand-name goods including watches, bicycles and wine.

The People's Daily and the Economic Daily, the leading Communist Party newspapers, have carried reports criticising those who produce the fakes for "disturbing the social and economic order and severely undermining the interest of consumers".

The Economic Daily quoted a survey by the Shanghai watch industry corporation showing that the annual output of fake watches of popular Chinese brands like Shanghai, Diamond and Ruby had reached a million.

The Minister for Light Industry said 30 watch factories in Zhejiang province had violated regulations by selling large numbers of watch parts illegally to unregistered manufacturing units.

Substandard bicycles are also being passed off under top brand names.

Forgery of cigarettes is rampant, said the Economic Daily, with 600,000 fake packets of the popular Peony brand confiscated in Hubei, Jiangxi and Henan provinces.

## Sri Lanka rebels parade defiance in Jaffna

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

Members of the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front who launched simultaneous fierce attacks on Naval Army and police bases and camps on Saturday morning appeared yesterday on the streets of the Northern capital of Jaffna in dark green uniforms with red collars.

In another gesture of defiance on Saturday members of the EPRLF snatched three of their injured colleagues undergoing medical treatment at the Jaffna government hospital.

The Government in Colombo claimed that at least 28 guerrillas and three sailors were killed in Saturday's attacks, most of the casualties being at the island's main northern naval base at Karainagar.

Three more guerrillas were killed when the Army repulsed and attack on the Jaffna fort where police and paramilitary units are based.

The spokesman said guerrillas hit the naval base with mortar rounds and gunfire. They were shelled in turn by naval gunboats that put to sea.

Seven sailors and several guerrillas were seriously injured in the fighting which lasted several hours.

## Marcos abolishes death penalty for subversion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines yesterday issued two decrees abolishing the maximum penalty of death or life imprisonment for subversion, rebellion and other public order crimes.

Mr Marcos made national security crimes capital offences four years ago in two decrees signed before he ended eight years of martial law but kept the decrees secret until May, 1983.

Denounced by human rights lawyers as draconian, the penalty clause of these decrees has been reduced to a maximum 12-year jail term, the state-run Philippine News Agency said.

The decrees apply to anyone found guilty of inviting others to sedition or of writing, publishing, or circulating libellous material against the Government.

## Gandhi warns Zia over A-bomb

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

In a statement far harder and more direct than he has made before, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, as good as accused Pakistan of lying about its intentions to build a nuclear bomb, and even seemed to some people to indicate that India was reconsidering its own nuclear option.

India exploded a nuclear device in the Rajasthan desert nearly 11 years ago and described it as a "peaceful" device, Mr Gandhi has said, as recently as the six-nation summit on nuclear disarmament in Delhi in January, that there are no intentions in India of acquiring the ability to build an atomic bomb.

However, at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Delhi this weekend he said: "The Government now has definite reports that Pakistan is developing nuclear weapons, and this will completely change the present military balance in the subcontinent. We are looking into various aspects of this development."

Mr Gandhi assured his listeners that "at no cost will we allow our integrity and security to be compromised".

Some observers interpreted these and other remarks on India's "nuclear option" as indicating that for the first time India may be reconsidering its intentions in this regard. However, the Defence Minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, in a kind of clarification, said the Prime Minister had not said that India would have to consider its nuclear options. He told the

AICC session that some "over-enthusiastic" newsmen had attributed this remark to the Prime Minister.

What India is really after, however, is for the United States to stop supplying sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan, which is raising the cost of the arms race in the region. Under the "Symington" agreement, the Indians say, the US has undertaken not to supply weapons to countries developing a nuclear potential. None the less, they are continuing to supply guns and planes, and even ship-borne missiles to Pakistan. It is suggested they may be secretly supplying nuclear potential as well.

President Zia of Pakistan, his Foreign Minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and his ambassador in Delhi, Dr Humayun Khan, have all recently denied yet again that Pakistan is making a bomb.

The AICC resolution on foreign affairs, which was passed unanimously, said that though Pakistan denied it was producing an atomic bomb all the evidence pointed towards this end. It accused the US of adopting an "apparent soft line" on the nuclear programme.

● PLEA TO SIKHS: Mr Gandhi also called on Sikh leaders to respond to his peace moves and help to find a solution in Punjab as Sikh extremists shot dead two policemen in Chandigarh (Reuters reports). The Press Trust of India said gunmen opened fire on police approaching a house after a tip-off that extremists were there.

## Evicted refugees return to Ethiopian camp

Nairobi (Reuters) - Some of the estimated 60,000 drought victims reported to have been ejected by the authorities from a camp in northern Ethiopia last week have returned, relief workers in Addis Ababa reported by telephone yesterday.

They said that the refugees, whose makeshift shelters at Ibinat were burnt after they left, had abandoned the long walk back to their former homes in the Wollo and Tigré regions.

Relief agencies were trying to locate others who had begun walking through the mountains to areas they abandoned earlier this year at the height of the drought.

Western sources said they were ordered to leave, but claimed they left voluntarily after being given food and seed; some shelters were burnt for health reasons.

Heavy rain has recently fallen in many areas of Ethiopia, making it possible to plant food crops, but aid workers were concerned that most people were too weakened by famine and disease to complete the journey.

When news of the evacuation broke last week an RAF aircraft flew over the area in an attempt to locate those trying to return to Wollo and Tigré.

● Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in its latest assessment of food supplies in African countries has called for a speeding of deliveries already pledged for Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Niger and Sudan (our Nairobi correspondent writes).

## Experts make light of ban

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

Economic experts and business leaders in Nicaragua agree that the US trade embargo, which comes into force at midnight tonight, will have serious but far from catastrophic effects. The worst will soon be over.

Nicaragua, they say, has had plenty of time to diversify its trade away from its traditional dependence on US markets. The main exports affected - bananas, shellfish and meat - should readily find new customers of their high quality.

"We have been preparing for this for five years," said a senior government planner. There had been surprise that US hostility had not manifested itself in economic sanction and then military action, instead of the other way round.

"It is still a nasty thing to happen, but it is just about bearable," the planner said, hinting that the embargo could signal an end to Nicaragua's policy of "hanging in" economically in the region. Yet this did not signify a turn to socialist countries for new markets.

"We have been keeping our cars to the ground, and the exports affected are already being geared to new capitalized markets," he said, particularly in Canada and Europe. Prices paid would be lower than those of the United States, however, and transport costs higher.

US trade has represented about 10 per cent of Nicaragua's exports and 18 per cent of imports. "It is possible to manage the situation," said Father Xavier Gorostiaga, a Jesuit priest who is director of Nicaragua's influential Institute of Social and Economic Investigations.

"Our imports are basically spare parts because our technology is still mainly North American, but we can buy these goods in Mexico and Brazil," When the Kennedy Adminis-

# Air Canada makes flying fun for people who don't fly for fun.



With space, quiet and service. Or champers and balloons. You choose.

To Canada. U.S.A. The Caribbean. Europe. India. Singapore. See your travel agent for details.

Or ring Air Canada direct on: 01-759 2636, 021-643 9807, 061-236 9111 or 041-332 1511.

Flights so good, you won't want to get off!

**AIR CANADA**



De Gaulle would have been proud

## French intransigence sends Reagan home almost empty-handed

From Nicholas Ashford, Bonn

President Reagan's visit to West Germany has not been a success. His aides had hoped the row over his visit to the Bitburg cemetery would fade as attention switched to what they hoped would be a successful economic summit.

But the double "non" delivered by President Mitterrand of France on Saturday plunged those hopes to the bottom of the Rhine. The French leader thwarted Mr Reagan's bid to get summit leaders to fix a date for a new round of trade talks early next year. He also cracked the facade of unity which the US had so painstakingly put together among its allies on Mr Reagan's Star Wars plan by bluntly refusing his invitation to take part in American space defence research.

The announcement of US sanctions against Nicaragua provoked a sniffling response from the Europeans.

There were a few gains, but they were meagre by comparison. The allies put their names to a political declaration that expressed their "appreciation" for American efforts at the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

This was hardly the ringing endorsement of its arms control approach which the US had

hoped for, particularly as the document carefully avoided any mention of the President's Strategic Defence Initiative. Even West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's reference to Star Wars in the chairman's closing statement was cautiously restrained.

If President Mitterrand emerged as the chief villain of the Bonn summit, he was an unrepentant one. In a superbly Gallic press conference of which General de Gaulle would have been proud, he presented himself not just as the defender of French interests but those of the European Community as well.

"Europe must mobilize itself around a great project that is truly European," he declared, explaining why he favoured research into a European rather than an American Star Wars project.

Asked whether his blocking tactics on trade talks would unleash protectionist pressures, the allies put their names to a political declaration that expressed their "appreciation" for American efforts at the Geneva nuclear arms talks.

When a journalist asked whether he felt the language used in the political declaration

was rather banal, he joked: "Well, it's not Flaubert."

French obduracy on the trade talks was undoubtedly motivated by concern for French agriculture and, more importantly, President Mitterrand's anxieties about next year's elections in France. This suggests he is unlikely to drop his opposition in the near future, despite the hopes expressed by most other participants that a new trade round will get under way during 1986.

Probably the main winners at the summit were the Japanese. They had arrived expecting to come under pressure to open their markets to outside competition, particularly from the British. The issue was raised, but it was not a major part of the meeting and Japanese offered little except promises that they would try to do better in the future.

Mrs Thatcher had quite a good summit. Although she was disappointed by the failure to agree on a trade round, she derived broad satisfaction from most other aspects of the final communiqué. She won plaudits from the Americans for raising one of the few issues on which there was unanimous accord—the need for co-ordinated action to deal with the drug problem.

## Echoes of 1930s in trade fears

From David Smith, Economics Correspondent, Bonn

In post-summit interviews and statements in Bonn, the leaders of the seven summit countries made clear that the strongest reason for achieving a date for new trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was to check protectionism, particularly in the United States.

Mrs Thatcher said that there was unanimity about the need to resist protectionism; the only difference was about the timing of a new GATT round, and that was "really small indeed".

However, France appeared less concerned about protectionist pressures within the US Congress, describing them as a problem for the United States, and based its objections to naming a date for GATT talks on the question of how agricultural subsidies would figure in trade talks.

President Mitterrand amplified that as soon as the summit was over, saying his objections were based on concerns about the EEC's agricultural policy, the position of Third World countries, and the French national interest. In addition, trade talks should proceed in parallel with reforms to the international monetary system, he said. Following the meeting of the Group of Ten finance ministers in Tokyo in June, the main International Monetary Fund meeting in South Korea in October should be devoted to that subject.

This represents a slight softening of the French line, which had earlier linked trade talks with a proposed confer-

ence on international monetary reform preferably to be held in Paris. However, the French leaders clearly felt the summit that, if progress through normal IMF channels was insufficient, such a special conference could still be needed.

The summit provided an endorsement of the policies individual countries were already pursuing, and emphasized as expected the need for continued fiscal and monetary discipline. It failed, however, to produce new initiatives, most notably on unemployment.

The threatened United States pressure on Britain, West Germany and Japan to pursue more expansionary fiscal policies failed to materialise. According to Mrs Thatcher, there was "not a word about reflation, because the people actually in charge of governments know that that is only a recipe to give more trouble for the future".

Participants were worried about the growing tide of protectionist pressure, which could become irresistible if the slowing American economy produces a world economic downturn.

There were echoes of the 1930s in the spectacle of Western leaders talking of the possibility of falling back into "beggar my neighbour" trade policies.

Those dangers remain, in spite of the promise by US Treasury Secretary Mr James Baker, that in the absence of a new GATT round next year America would pursue reductions in trade barriers on a bilateral basis.

## Double 'No' explained by France

Paris (AP) — The French Foreign Minister, M Roland Dumas, said yesterday that, in spite of differences at the Bonn economic summit, Europeans will recognize that they need to be "strong, united and coordinated" in the face of the United States and Japan.

In an interview on French television, he said that "in the face of this enormous industrial and economic power represented by the US and, at the other end, Japan, Europe must exist".

He explained the reasons for France's double "no" at the summit — the refusal to participate in the American Strategic Defence Initiative and to fix a date for the opening of a conference on international trade.

"President Mitterrand told Mr Reagan that there was no question that France would participate in the (SDI) experiment such as the project is now, in the light of the fact that we do not know exactly what the project represents and contains."

Emphasizing that France was making no judgment on the American project, M Dumas said that "France is not in favour of the arms race, and less in space. If the American project must lead, after a phase of research, to an overarmament in space, we cannot, obviously, subscribe to it."

Concerning international trade, M Dumas said France was in agreement with the objectives of such a conference because "it is for the abolition of protectionism in all its forms".

Europe has a common agricultural policy, M Dumas said. This policy would be threatened if a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) conference was opened too soon.

## Soviet defence chief admits to 'peaceful' military research in space

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Marshall Sergei Sokolov, yesterday acknowledged that the Soviet Union was conducting military research in space, but insisted that it was for peaceful purposes only.

He warned the United States that if it persisted with the Strategic Defence Initiative, the Soviet Union would have no choice but to match it. This could spell the end of any chance of agreement at the Geneva arms talks, which resume at the end of this month.

In his first important policy statement since succeeding the late Marshal Dmitry Ustinov last December, Marshal Sokolov, aged 73, said in an interview with Tass that Star Wars research would make disarmament "complicated, if not impossible". It would upset the military balance, which had so far deterred America's "imperial ambition" to achieve world dominance.

The Pentagon was developing

new intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and heavy bombers and was trying to justify space weapons by claiming that Russia had been engaged in an arms race in space ever since the appearance of satellites for military purposes. "But this is not true," the marshal declared. "Neither the Soviet Union nor the United States has weapons in space at the present time."

Russia's research in space, unlike America's development of lasers, electromagnetic guns and "anti-sputnik systems", was not aimed at creating strike weapons. "It is linked to the perfection of space early warning, reconnaissance, communication, navigation systems."

We firmly abide by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

A successful SDI would upset the balance of fear by making America invulnerable and "breaking the link" between offensive and defensive weapons.

Marshall Sokolov, a candidate Politburo member, has been in the forefront of those Kremlin hardliners who compare present Western leaders with Hitler as the 40th anniversary of VE Day approaches.

Meanwhile, Pravda yesterday kept up a barrage of attacks on Mr Reagan's visit to the Bitburg cemetery, describing it as "more than sacrilege".

The President had not simply been ill advised, he knew what he was doing. Pravda also condemned the political declaration adopted by the Bonn summit, saying that it bracketed "Hitlerite criminals" with the victims of fascism and thus insulted the memory of those who had died at the hands of the Nazis.

The summit had used high-flown phrases to eulogize Western freedoms and sighed hypocritically about the division of Europe. But it was the Western powers which were to blame for this division, and the declaration amounted to support for West German right-

wingers who wanted "a notorious settlement of the German issue".

It was absurd to talk about renouncing military superiority when Star Wars had the opposite aim, Pravda said. Mr Reagan must have found the support given to SDI by his West European allies "disappointingly listless".

BRUSSELS: President Reagan's Star Wars programme could cause serious political, military and technological divisions in the Western alliance, according to reports by Nato parliamentarians published yesterday (Reuters reports).

MPs from Britain, Canada, the United States and West Germany submitted the reports to the North Atlantic Assembly, which groups 184 parliamentarians from the 16 Nato countries in a forum for debating alliance security issues.

The reports will form the basis for discussion at a session in Stuttgart later this month.

## Riot police hold 36 after battle

Bitburg (AP) — About 250 masked, leather-clad youths battled with riot police in Bonn and went on a window smashing and looting spree at the conclusion of the economic summit on Saturday.

Herr Hans-Georg Classen, a police spokesman, said three dozen people were arrested and about a dozen police officers were injured in the melee that erupted after more than 10,000 chanting demonstrators crowded into the cobblestoned Muensterplatz Square to hear speakers denounce the summit.

Another 7,000 people demonstrated against the summit in nearby Cologne.

In the southern town of Neustadt, near where Mr Reagan was to stop today, about 4,000 people gathered to listen to rock bands and hear speakers denounce the economic summit, the US embargo on Nicaragua and the arms race.

The rally, organized by the Social Democratic party, was peaceful.

## 'Protection racket' of EEC

The Americans regard the common agricultural policy as one of the world's most successful protection rackets, and they have long been telling the EEC that it represents a great danger to trading relations and should be dismantled in its present form (Ian Murray writes from Brussels).

Under the policy, farmers are guaranteed a price for their produce regardless of the state of world markets. Because of the rule that one Community country has to buy its goods by preference from other Community countries, cheaper produce from outside the EEC is kept out by import duties.

At the same time, farmers produce more to earn more and so build up surpluses which the Community dumps on world markets, often undercutting world prices, and using the EEC budget to pay subsidy.

The farmer is thus protected from world competition, while the Community upsets normal trade patterns by dumping



Cares of office: President Reagan yawning at the side of Mr Shultz as they listen to Chancellor Kohl's speech in the Bundestag.

## Summit communiqué shows confidence in the future

Extracts from the text of the Bonn Republic communiqué on the summit:

We will consolidate and enhance the progress made in bringing down inflation. We will follow prudent, and where necessary, stringent monetary and budgetary policies with a view to stable prices, lower interest rates and more productive investment. Each of our countries will exercise firm control over public spending in order to reduce budget deficits, when excessive, and, where necessary, the share of public spending in Gross National Product.

Nevertheless, our countries still face important challenges. Above all, we need to strengthen the ability of our economies to respond to new developments: to increase job opportunities; to reduce social inequalities; to correct persistent economic imbalances; to halt protectionism; and to improve the stability of the world monetary system.

Our discussions of these challenges have led us to the following conclusions: The best contribution we can make to a lasting new prosperity in which all nations can share is unreservedly to pursue, individually in our own countries and co-operatively together, policies conducive to sustained growth and higher employment.

The prosperity of developed and developing countries has become increasingly linked. We will continue to work with the developing countries in a spirit of true partnership.

Open multilateral trade is essential to global prosperity and we urge an early and substantial reduction of barriers to trade. We seek also to make the functioning of the world monetary system more stable and more effective.

Economic progress and the preservation of the natural environment are necessary and mutually supportive goals. Effective environmental protection is a central element in our national and international policies.

In order to sustain non-inflation-

ary growth and higher employment, we have decided to:

We will consolidate and enhance the progress made in bringing down inflation. We will follow prudent, and where necessary, stringent monetary and budgetary policies with a view to stable prices, lower interest rates and more productive investment. Each of our countries will exercise firm control over public spending in order to reduce budget deficits, when excessive, and, where necessary, the share of public spending in Gross National Product.

Nevertheless, our countries still face important challenges. Above all, we need to strengthen the ability of our economies to respond to new developments: to increase job opportunities; to reduce social inequalities; to correct persistent economic imbalances; to halt protectionism; and to improve the stability of the world monetary system.

Our discussions of these challenges have led us to the following conclusions: The best contribution we can make to a lasting new prosperity in which all nations can share is unreservedly to pursue, individually in our own countries and co-operatively together, policies conducive to sustained growth and higher employment.

The prosperity of developed and developing countries has become increasingly linked. We will continue to work with the developing countries in a spirit of true partnership.

Open multilateral trade is essential to global prosperity and we urge an early and substantial reduction of barriers to trade. We seek also to make the functioning of the world monetary system more stable and more effective.

Economic progress and the preservation of the natural environment are necessary and mutually supportive goals. Effective environmental protection is a central element in our national and international policies.

In order to sustain non-inflation-

The President of the French Republic, the President of the German Republic, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government, the President of the Dutch Government, the President of the Luxembourg Government, the President of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the Republic of France, the President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Japanese Government, the President of the British Government, the President of the Canadian Government, the President of the Australian Government, the President of the New Zealand Government, the President of the South African Government, the President of the Irish Government, the President of the Greek Government, the President of the Spanish Government, the President of the Portuguese Government, the President of the Belgian Government,



# THE ARTS

## Television Literary limits

In last night's *Opinions* (Channel 4), Doris Lessing argued that conventional literary education was, essentially, "a system that teaches young people to hate books". What it is about literature that can be taught was not made clear, but it swiftly became apparent that Lessing was opposed to "pedantic criticism" or "dissection". She may be right to object to this tendency, although I suspect that teaching is better concerned with analysis, even to the point of seeming pedantic, than that it should become simply the diffuse expression of Lessing's undoubtedly good intentions and pleasant thoughts.

I doubt, in fact, if there is any point in teaching literature at all - it may console but it cannot advise, it can entertain but it should not be seen as a source of faith or even morality. Some of the greatest fools and villains in the world have been well read - and some of them have even been writers. The literature of this country, and that of others, is there for those who wish for it - but I have never heard a proper justification for making it the object of formal and disciplined study.

But this may be too passive an approach, smacking of benign neglect, and David Brittain (Channel 4) demonstrated quite plainly the results of a non-literary mass education: it was a young people that new class, "young people" it was becoming permanently estranged from the rest of society. On the evidence of this documentary, it did seem that these children (or youths) were the heirs of a Welfare State in decay - expecting affluence but without the means to attain it, and so turning in rage against the institutions which were designed to protect them.

The programme tended to view this in the immediate social context, which may account for the violence and for that sense of grievance turned into a vague philosophy, but the major impression was one of the waste of human lives and capacities in a society which once promised almost everything and now offers very little.

Peter Ackroyd

Even the Prince of Wales found some of the treasures of Italy closed to him, and this summer's visitors, particularly to the Villa Borghese (photographed here by Giansanti/Sygma), face the frequent prospect of barricades: Nigel McGilchrist reports

## The walls that could come tumbling down

Italy is used to crises; the country, in fact, would hardly function without them. Normally the crises are political or financial; this time, though, the arts are at the eye of the storm. Few things are more talked about at present than the problem of looking after the country's ailing monuments and works of art. Italy's cities are bristling with scaffolding - and yet, for every piece of scaffolding, there are ten or twenty works and monuments further down the waiting list which are crumbling, corroding or collapsing. For many, the help - if ever it comes - will arrive too late.

For this reason, visitors to Italy this year may be disappointed to find that - rather like a menu in a Soviet restaurant - more is off than on. Leonardo's *Last Supper* in Milan, the Riace Bronzes at Reggio in Calabria, Masaccio in the Capella Brancacci in Florence, the roof of the Sistine Chapel, much of the Accademia in Venice, both the great Columns of Rome and the arches of Constantine and Severus - all are, to varying degrees, covered by scaffolding or closed for long periods of time. Marcus Aurelius has been unhorsed for ever, and is hanging in a laboratory beside the Tiber.

Such painful mistakes, though, have tended to breed, in reaction, an atmosphere of over-cautiousness. It has been suggested in Rome, for example, that when the two Columns of Trajan and Antoninus - once gilded and painted in ancient times - have finished being cleaned, they should be preserved in a kind of hermetically-sealed perspex box - a type of outdoor museum case.

However scientifically laudable this may seem, it appears to misunderstand the nature of a work of art very drastically. A great work of art is a living thing. It has - and its greatness depends upon - a certain sense of dignity. Perspex boxes, like all kinds of over-zealous conservation, would rob any self-respecting monument of that dignity.

In the case of the Riace Bronzes, however, conservation zeal has brought the politicians down into the

arena. With some justification, the experts had refused to allow the fragile bronzes to travel to Greece for the forthcoming exhibition entitled *Athena - Cultural Capital of Europe*. But the case is far from lost, since, as Melina Merkouri (Greece's Minister for the Arts) has discovered, she has a friend on high. President Pertini of Italy said recently at a reception in Rome, in the presence of the Greek Ambassador, that he saw no reason why the two bronze boys should not travel to Greece to breathe a little of their native air. "After all, that is where they come from originally," Miss Merkouri is delighted, and if the bronzes do go, there will be some trodden toes for President Pertini to heal among the conservation experts.

In many cases, though, when the scaffolding is down and the wraps come off, the results of the restorations are breathtaking. Those who knew Mantegna's frescoes in the Camera degli Sposi in Mantua as they were before should come to Italy to see them now, and to know that there are still times when things of the greatest beauty can double their value if given a little care and attention.

Equally interesting is the case of the Sistine Chapel. After the removal of a thick layer of dirt, the colours which Michelangelo used appear stronger, clearer and finer than could have been imagined before. As a consequence, a weight is being lifted from the overall

effect of Michelangelo's work in the chapel.

I wish one could say the same thing of the most talked-about and most widely commended exhibition recently on show in the country - *The Art of Seventeenth-Century Naples* at the Capodimonte Museum. No weights were lifted here. This, if ever there was one, was an exhibition by art historians for art historians. The exhibition was vast; and in the cavernous State Apartments of the first floor of Capodimonte the effect of the forty rooms of competing baroque poses and sentiments was powerfully depressing.

Baroque art is primarily a decorative art: it depends heavily upon its setting. How could one expect an exhibition to display the virtues of that art by compressing it together in a succession of corridors and rooms? And what can be the justification for an exhibition which kills the virtues of the art it is exhibiting? The exhibition was of decorative as well as figurative arts. There was some very fine furniture and ceramics, but the body of the exhibition consisted of almost 300 Neapolitan paintings, largely of religious subjects, and often in interestingly bad states of conservation owing to the poor tradition of canvas and ground preparation in the Neapolitan Schools. Never had so much Neapolitan art been gathered together under one roof, and for this

reason it was undoubtedly a very important exhibition.

The other notable exhibition of the past few months, in the crisp, prosperous northern town of Reggio Emilia, was the first public viewing of a small but very impressive private collection - the Magnani Collection - built up by a rich middle-class family of the city since the early part of this century. It contains some very interesting examples of fourteenth-century Italian painting, an exquisite panel of St Francis receiving the stigmata by Gentile da Fabriano, a *Sacra conversazione* by Titian in rather damaged condition and several works of importance by Filippo Lippi, Carpaccio, Van Dyck and Rubens.

The centrepiece of the collection is a Madonna and Child by Dürer. Supposedly for security reasons, the organizers felt it necessary to replace the original clandestinely with a colour photo-reproduction mounted in the show-frame. Sadler still than that, though, was the fact that virtually nobody noticed. Maybe there is something to be said for having photographic mock-ups of the Sistine Chapel in all the capitals of Europe, and cutting the whole wearisome business of tourism.

Nigel McGilchrist is Consultant to the Superintendent of Fine Arts in Rome and Director of the Anglo-Italian Institute.

## Theatre

### Two Into One Shaftesbury

A Home Office Minister prepares to take a break from steering a vice Bill through Parliament by spending the afternoon in bed with one of the Prime Minister's more noble secretaries. To this end, his prim P.P.S. books a room at the Westminster Hotel in a silly name. This turns out to be adjacent to the room where the Minister spent the preceding night with his lawful wife, who has strategically been sent to see a matinee of *Evita* returning to collect her mislaid ticket. She conceives a lech for the P.P.S. and everybody starts acting like jacks-in-the-box.

"I think it must be something to do with staying in hotels," observes a character early on in Ray Cooney's farce, which now reopens with a new cast. His Westminster is an enchanted place, an ideal world in which misunderstandings are never less than perfect and where personalities - identity, even - is a garment to be shed or swapped according to contingencies.

The most obvious objection to farce as a theatrical form - that it renders recognizable human motives meaningless - is, I believe, worth rehearsing. Right at the start of this play the Minister declares "You see how desperate I am for this girl," but that is exactly what we cannot see: just here is a principle not a force, a reference not a fact.

If nothing is adequately established, it follows that anything can happen. If anything happens, it follows that nothing matters. And, if nothing matters, then why are they all running round in circles trying to keep up appearances?

Anton Rodgers makes an acceptably clownish Minister, though his performance might work better if someone told him what the symptoms of benzene intoxication really consist of. Michael Williams is a desperately lively P.P.S. and Wanda Ventham gives a full-throated account of her role as his would-be seducer.

Derek Royle's Chinese waiter executes a dashing somersault with a glass of brandy on a tray, and the author's own production keeps the madcap of dropped trousers and slammed doors whirling along with the nicest judgement.

Martin Cropper

## Opera Vast extravaganza

### Benvenuto Cellini The Dome, Brighton

Think of the largest number of people you have ever seen on an operatic stage, and then double it, and you can picture something of the effect of the Carnival scene in Berlioz's *Benvenuto Cellini* as boldly staged by New Sussex Opera to open the Brighton Festival. There are people everywhere, threading their way down the gangways of the Dome (used for the first time as a home for opera), sporting masks and *commedia dell'arte* costumes, cavorting as clowns, butterflies, fairies, you name it. As the entire collection musters on stage, colourful is an understatement for the impression it makes.

If the actual dramatic impact of this vast extravaganza is rather more limited, that must be laid at the door not of the myriad participants but of the obvious enthusiasm but at that of the producer, Peter Ebert, who never quite succeeds in coordinating the spectacle or giving it a focus. He has obviously been inspired by Brighton's lively and apposite theme for its festival - *Cloves, Clowns and the Commedia dell'arte* - so, at every slight reference in the opera to the imminent carnival, the extras wheel on at the back (usually underlit, looking like guilty latecomers).

All this could well be an exciting and novel addition which reflected well the dazzling exuberance and sheer swerve of Berlioz's invention in

this score. But it would have been better if it had grown out of some conviction about the real drama of the opera, which is all too often left to fend for itself. The Dome is indeed a splendid space, and the soloists have little trouble projecting over the vast orchestra (which is not confined to a pit); yet the characters which Mr Ebert has created rarely spring to life as real people.

There is some excellent singing, and the whole enterprise is extremely plucky - but given this material it could also have been thrilling and powerful. David Johnston is an ardent, full-voiced Cellini, impressive in his big set-pieces, but he moves far too dumpy and is allowed to maintain a weak grin which rarely suggests the turmoil of the Artist as Hero. Louisa Kennedy's grin as Teresa is even worse; her voice is brilliant and generally well-focused and her Act I aria is an especial success, but she is made to coo with an anguished note that does her characterization no good at all. And so it goes on: John Hancock, singing Firmosca (only in this first performance) with lustrous authority and fire, poses like a pudding behind the unfinished statue and can scarcely hold a sword, never mind fence with it; Andrew Gallacher as Balducci is rather cloudy; Anne Mason as Ascanio is much stronger.

The ambitious movements for the chorus impose some problems of coordination with the orchestra, particularly in the marvellous moment when the familiar strains of the *Carnaval romain* overture are heard. Bryan Balkwill maintained a superb composure, and usually succeeded in pulling the strings together; his orchestra from the National Centre for Orchestral Studies was highly competent (a fine tube solo) but not quite as unbuttoned and fiery as one could have hoped.

There are further performance errors tonight and on Wednesday, by which time the spectacle may be better focused: this is certainly a rare and welcome chance to hear Berlioz's neglected score, and an apt curtain-raiser to a festival full of a vast number of thematically related and well-planned events.

Nicholas Kenyon



Playful nymphs in *La Comparaizon* (detail)

## Galleries

### Forbidden Images Maclean

No, the realm of the sex-shop has not suddenly been extended across Regent Street and into the heart of Mayfair. One might be forgiven for wondering, though, if one stops to read the small, discreet signs on the door of the unexpectedly shrouded Maclean Gallery until May 17: phrases like "may give offence" and a strict prohibition to under-18s seem to indicate some reliable source of titillation beyond the door.

Sure enough, *Forbidden Images* is the first serious British attempt to do, temporarily at least, what the Kronhausens did in the early Seventies with their international Mar de Sants. Though it cannot exactly be said, considering the present slightly chancy state of British law on the subject, that the veil of secrecy has been ripped for ever from the face of artistic eroticism, at least quite a lot of overtly and unashamedly erotic images are now on convenient public view in a place no one need feel ashamed to be seen entering. And, to judge by the crowds within, it is more than time and the respectable public is more than ready.

It cannot be said - it would be too much to expect - that any transcendent masterpieces are on display. But there are certainly some impressive enough images. In the West we start with the later Thirties century, and the charmingly playful painting by Jean-Frédéric Schall *La Comparaizon* in which some slightly fleshy nymphs compare their figures with that of *la Venus Callipyge*. The reference is perhaps to some secret society in which the ladies' delights were a mite

more priapic, but here everything is hinted with delicacy and style. Not so in the three Rowlandsons, two of them familiar through their inclusion in the various collections of Rowlandson erotica now in the bookshops: everything that is happening is made crystal-clear, with nothing left to the imagination, and the enjoyment of the participants is infectious.

It is not so easy to divine whether the characters in a series of watercolours dating from around 1820 by the Czech-German Georg Emanuel Opitz are actually having fun. They all have an expression of happy idiot unconcern on their faces as other parts are fully occupied with swirling and fluttering and flashing, frequently in situations such as tightrope-walking which must entail some danger to life and limb even when the mind and hand are not otherwise engaged.

For more serious tastes we have two of Fuseli's fetishistic drawings, some "alternative" designs by Eric Gill for Poynts Mather's *Procreant Hymn* and a splendidly inventive group of studies of a love-making couple attributed (very credibly) to Gavarni. And naturally there are the moderns to fill out the picture: Picasso, Cocteau (with illustrations to *Querelle de Brest*), Hockney, Oldenburg, Allen Jones and so on. John Buckland Wright's engravings seem to sum up the under-platonic school of furtive Thirties smut, vulgar but quite harmless. Gerda Wegener provides an interestingly feminine view in this supposedly masculine preserve: De gustibus, no doubt, but since you do not even have to pay to look around, this show can hardly be a bargain.

John Russell Taylor

## Concert

### Hanover Band Queen Elizabeth Hall

"Basically Beethoven" they call this series, and there is no denying it. The Hanover Band began their season of eight concerts thus named with what was by any standards a pretty unrefined account of the Eighth Symphony. While they purport to be authenticists, presenting the music in a manner close to that in which the composer himself must have heard it, I doubt that he would have been at all satisfied with this. The ensemble was frequently all at sea, the tuning decidedly approximate, and the tone colours, particularly of the woodwind, were unsophisticated.

If a proper conductor had stood before them, as happened later, the performance would undoubtedly have been more taut, and thus more invigorating. As it was the Band was directed by Monica Huggett, its leader, who occasionally brandished her bow in the air, alas to little effect. And fast tempi do not turn a performance into a period-style affair, nor do only six first violins and a modern-style orchestral layout.

It was something of a relief, then, when Harry Christophers emerged to conduct the Choral Fantasia, that preposterous yet enduring hybrid which is all too obviously the fruit of some fast thinking on Beethoven's part. The excuse for his presence, of course, was his choir. The Sixteen, who have seemed as if they had unwittingly wandered on to an opera stage while looking for their cathedral stalls.

Nevertheless, even if their sound was entirely inapposite, with hooting cherubic sopranos and precious altos, it was all very lovely. Mary Verney, at the fortepiano, experienced a few uncomfortable moments, though, the resonance she achieved in the lower register was marvellously grandiloquent, and the orchestral playing was markedly improved.

What next? Mercifully neither shoddy Schumann nor misguided Mendelssohn (undoubtedly they will come) but Haydn done very decently, and again directed by Christophers. Here the Sixteen were more in their element, for all the secular qualities of a work like the *Harmonious Society*. The solo part, Nicolai Jenkins, gave a passable imitation of a sophisticated Teutonic chorister, equal to the music's technical and emotional demands, while Christopher Royall (alto), Andrew Murgatroyd (tenor) and Simon Birchall (bass) all made notable contributions.

It was a pity that their Agnus Dei was spoiled by some squeaky woodwind sounds, such things were the order of this particular day. But the trumpets were magnificent, and the vigour that Christophers imparted to this miracle of Haydn's old age ensured that we did not dwell too much on the shortcomings of a still ragged string section.

### Swan Lake Covent Garden

Peering at the frowning black and grey architecture of Act I, the woman sitting next to me bemoaned the absence of colour. Well, yes, the designs throughout this *Swan Lake* are sombre, but they match the gloomy story-line adopted right from the beginning. *Hamlet*-style, by the producers Peter Wright and Galina Samsova.

Sombre though it may be, the *mise en scène* has an impressive dramatic coherence and visual opulence. Whatever reservations one may have about some of the choreography, Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet has a *Swan Lake* which, like its *Sleeping Beauty*, is superior to the lacklustre equivalent fielded by the Royal Ballet. Like *The Sleeping Beauty*, this is a production which owes much to the designer Philip Prowse and is too big to fit on to the exigent stage of the company's usual base, Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Friday, the first *Swan Lake* of the season offered two guests, both making debuts one way or another. For the Canadian ballerina Evelyn Hart

### Dance

### Swan Lake Covent Garden

this was her London debut, having already appeared in the production last September in Cambridge. Technically perfect, she folded and unfolded her pliant body in the Act II *pas de deux* with wonderful control; yet as Odette she seemed curious, lacking in poetry. Her careful footwork, even the beauty of the slender limbs could not disguise the fact that her face was almost like a mask. As Odile, she acquired glinting eyes and a tight, fixed smile, but here at least the character was more appropriate to her remote manner.

Partnering her as Siegfried was Henry Jurriens from the Dutch National Ballet and making his British debut in the role. An attentive cavalier, he proved to be even less of an actor, however, than Hart. Solidly built and stolid in style, he displayed, none the less, a light, easy jump.

Altogether more princelike-looking was Roland Price as Benno. Siegfried's friend, Desmond Kelly provided the stage malevolently as Rothbart. Musical direction, sometimes rather precipitate, was by Barry Wordsworth.

Nadine Meisner

**Austin Kaye will buy any good used watch.**

Top prices paid for Rolex, Patek, Cartier, Vacheron, Patek, Moonphase, etc.

Gold replacer Pocket Watches.

Send your watch by registered post, or come to see us.

Valuation free. Payment made by return of post.

Our £250,000 purchasing power and 40 years reputation in the trade is your guarantee.

**AUSTIN KAYE**

Where you walk out with more money than you walked in with.

408 Strand, London WC2R 0NE  
Tel: 01-240 1800

**WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP**

We come from both world wars. We come from Korea, Kenya, Malaysia, Aden, Cyprus, Uster and from the Falklands.

Now disabled, we must look to you for help. Please help by helping our Association.

BLESMA looks after the limbless from all the Services. It helps to overcome the shock of losing arms, or legs or an eye. And, for the severely handicapped, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help the disabled by helping BLESMA. We promise you that not one penny of your donation will be wasted.

Give to those who gave - please

**BLESMA**

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Donations and Information: The Chairman, BLESMA, Midland Bank Ltd., Department TT, 60 West Smithfield, London EC1A 3DX

**Helmsman for a wide choice of personal or coin operated lockers**

**HELMSMAN LOCKERS**

Northern Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Tel: (0284) 2812  
Telex: 817235



Orson Welles celebrates his 70th birthday today – and looks forward to the rebirth of his long and remarkable career

# A screen genius returns

After 10 years of silence, Welles is back with three films – including *King Lear* – ready for the camera. Sebastian Cody tracked him down in Los Angeles

I met Orson Welles when I was four years old, on the *Simplon Express* to Venice, and although the encounter was of little importance to either of us at the time, the gigantic figure of my childhood memory has thrown its shadow over most of my life. But the shadow is elusive. As Dick Cavett, the American talk show host, says: "Just finding his address can be a task for Sherlock Holmes."

Last week, having given up hope of ever meeting him again, I picked up the telephone. The voice, once described by composer Virgil Thomson as the most beautiful in the world, said: "This is Orson Welles." He apologised for not being able to come to London, but could I possibly visit him?

At a corner table in a back room at Ma Maison, in Los Angeles, concealed by a lattice-work screen, I was shown into his presence. He rose to meet me, large, dressed in black and dark coat, looking at most 60 rather than 70, with the energy and quick-wits of someone much younger. Only the grey in his beard betrays any age. He fixed me with a burning stare – later I remember the BBC producer who told me he had to leave the room when Welles entered, so powerful is his presence. Our conversation continued over five days.

His long-term assistant, now retired in England, said his table-talk was the finest in the world. And so it seems. Eating and drinking little, he covered everything from my ancestry – "Buffalo Bill took his truth and

made it false" – to travelling – "there are only two emotions in a plane: boredom and terror". In the few areas where I can judge his expertise, I recognise he really is a master of all the things that interest him.

His prolific intelligence and wide range of skills have been mixed blessings, given the suspicion with which the modern world views renaissance men. As one close friend says: "People can just about bear a genius if he sticks to one thing. Orson is too talented for them to cope". Thus his life and work have drawn remarkably hostile and nit-picking comment.

His career has therefore – unusually – been one of obstacles increasing with fame, and he has spent much of the past 40 years in a deep financial and aesthetic crisis. He has made far fewer films than one would expect of a film-maker with his gifts, and none in the last 10 years. As British producer Al Clark, who is trying to put a film together for Virgil with Welles, says: "He has been dogged by a disproportionate amount of bad luck."

One well-known Hollywood distributor offered the received wisdom on Welles's long silence: "There are three main problems. One, he is uninsurable; two, he gets bored and leaves projects; three, he costs a lot."

These are exaggerated rumours accumulated during a lifetime. He is insurable. "We are actually offered lower rates for Welles than other people", says his associate, the Sicilian

Prince Tasca di Cuto, who has been with him off and on since 1947.

Nor does he get "bored". Says Welles: "That comes from *Othello*. I kept leaving it to work on other people's films so as to earn some more money to make some more *Othello*, not because I was bored with it. But one producer has now suggested I receive no money until *King Lear* is completed, an insult unique in the history of cinema."

Of those, *The Other Side of the Wind* was shot in Arizona, France, Holland, England, Spain, Belgium and the MGM back lot. Says Welles: "It is supposedly a collection of 35mm, 16mm, 8mm and video tape films, made by cinema nuts from all over the world who are gathered for the birthday of an old director, played by John Huston. Nothing in it is as seen by me; even the film within the film is in a style I invented that I would never use myself."

Filming finished 10 years ago – but the completion of the film has been held up ever since by interminable legal and financial battles.

Partly financed by the brother-in-law of the late Shah of Iran, the film, locked in a vault in Paris, is trapped between rival lawyers. Says Welles: "It is real Dickens, with a little Balzac and Eric Ambler thrown in."

Others are ready to start shooting: *The Cradle Will Rock*, based on his own theatre group of the 1930s, *King Lear*, long planned, now fully scripted, designed and financed, and *The Dreamers*, based on two Isak Dinesen stories.

More immediate is *The Cradle Will Rock*. This tells part of the Welles life-story, when government sponsorship was abruptly withdrawn from his production of Marc Blitzstein's caustic satirical opera on the eve of its 1937 premiere. Locked out of the theatre, Welles led the first-night audience on a triumphal march up Sixth Avenue to a new venue.

The film was developed by Michael Fitzgerald who took it to Welles for advice. Welles ended up re-writing the script and offering to direct.

"It was a period in my life when I had no temptation to misbehave, which is why I doubt that a really well-covered portrait would be accurate. Everything was turning out so well for me, everyone was so cooperative, that whatever was wrong with me didn't get a chance to show up. I really was the hero of that story."

Was this the result of ambition? "There was a terrible self-confidence, or if you don't like me, call it arrogance. But I was lucky, not ambitious. And I also had a very strange childhood. I was a *wunderkind* and never remember a time when people didn't tell me I was great."

"When my mother died, I gave up music and started to paint and everyone said 'How wonderful!' By accident I became an actor in my teens out of a spirit of adventure. I had no ambitions, I just wanted to stay out of Harvard! I started by playing star roles because I assumed that I could and that acting was just an incident in a career that must inevitably end in the White House. I was perfectly capable of enjoying my success and working very hard and reveling in it, but I didn't need to be ambitious."

"It wasn't until the great run of luck ran out and they took *Ambergris* away from me and the luck only came occasionally, that I started wanting, not to be something, but to prove that I'm not something. It's ridiculous. I've spent most of my mature life trying to prove I'm not irresponsible and so on. That's the only thing that's motivated me."

Of *Cradle*, which lost its backing at the last minute, Fitzgerald says: "Although it was budgeted at only \$3.5m, Universal Studios, now under a new administration, felt that the film didn't have the potential to make a lot of money. They are not interested in covering their costs and making a few million profit – which they would certainly do even if the film cost double – they want to make blockbusters." But he adds that the film will be made.

The first was in a television production with Peter Brook, who remembers the experience with pleasure: "Instead of being the impossible, violent, unmanageable man of legend, he was the absolute opposite." The second time was three years later, in 1956, in Welles's own production in New York, renowned for him playing it in a wheelchair having broken both ankles during rehearsal.

"I was too young when I played it for Peter Brook. All the great Shakespearean roles are dependent not on what you put on but on what you have; you can't acquire the character. In *Lear*, you can't spare any time performing 'age', you must just perform *Lear*."

"The film will be breathtakingly simple visually and therefore it is breathtakingly boring to talk about at this stage. It will be in a studio as the film should be an actor's picture, not a director's; in real locations, with the discomfort of ruined castles and so on, you just don't get the same level of concentration. I don't think there's any room in *Lear* for

Changing faces: Photographed recently in Paris (left); in 'Citizen Kane' (top centre); 'A Man for All Seasons' (below); and in 'Othello' (right)

George Orson Welles was born on May 6, 1915, in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and began his acting career at 16. By 23 he had his face on the front cover of *Time* magazine after triumphs on Broadway. As a director he first made his name with an all-black *Machbeth* in Harlem, then started the Mercury Theatre in New York with a modern-dress *Julius Caesar*. On radio, his production of *The War of the Worlds* led to a unique Hollywood contract within a thrifty budget, the boy wonder from the East had total artistic control. The film that resulted was *Citizen Kane* (1941), since regularly voted the best film ever made.

Hollywood has a clearly ambivalent attitude to its resident *enfant terrible*. On the one hand the moguls give him awards; on the other they prevent him exercising his gifts. As one Hollywood figure said: "We pay actresses \$50,000 a week for not turning up on time, and Orson Welles is out of work. This strikes me as unproductive!"

Al Clark says: "There are people in Hollywood who could finance an Orson Welles film out of their back. His legend is nearly his undoing. Some people want him just to stay out of Harvard! I started by playing star roles because I assumed that I could and that acting was just an incident in a career that must inevitably end in the White House. I was perfectly capable of enjoying my success and working very hard and reveling in it, but I didn't need to be ambitious."

Henry Jaglom, the director, says: "My friends who are now movie moguls and who I know grew up like I did with this tremendous feeling for his work, say when I challenge them to back a Welles film, 'That was childhood enthusiasm; now we're talking dollars and cents'. They are aware he makes films not in order to make a profit but for another imperative, and this shakes the foundations of what they think they are about."

Welles says: "I came back to Hollywood when the tax situation made it necessary for me to make more money, and here is where I can, doing commercials and so on. I'm like a migratory worker, following the harvest!"

"They don't want to know about money here. They are deeply suspicious of any film that costs less than \$12m, you can't dine out on a picture with such a low budget in this city! So the incentive is for the director to dawdle around, shooting unnecessary stuff."

"production", it is far too grand, difficult and tremendous.

Welles – like *Lear* – is a senior public figure with three daughters. Has he been struck by any parallel? "Yes, I too have three daughters, but I have never put them to such a test!"

"It is a long time before people decide they are old – *Lear* wouldn't have been old if he hadn't divided his kingdom and held on to his authority. Old people are suspicious of love and don't believe they have it, usually for the very good reason that they don't. Often they themselves cease to be able to love, but all old people, with very few noble exceptions, tend to suspect those who love them and therefore only believe in power."

"People are a bit more charitable towards me now – I suppose because of advancing years – 'marvellous old fellow, isn't he wonderful?' I'm not afraid of death, but I worry a lot about taking care of my dependants, all those perfectly ordinary middle-class preoccupations. Ironically, after decades of being labelled an uncommercial proposition as a film-maker, Welles in *Lear* has stumbled into a wave of commercial interest. "There's no resistance to the idea anywhere, everyone wants it, and so I have three slightly different productions

## Teaching youthful enterprise

Youngsters leaving the seven comprehensive schools in Derwentside, Co Durham, this summer will have only a one-in-ten chance of getting a "real" job. Even if they join a temporary Youth Training Scheme the position brightens only a little. The unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds in the area is 54 per cent.

Quite simply, the job market has collapsed around Consett, the main town, with the closure over the last five years of the large steel works, an engineering plant and the coal mine.

While some of the decline of traditional industries has been taken up by new companies and indigenous small businesses starting up in other parts of Britain, there has been little such salvation in the North-east. There is almost no tradition of people starting up their own business or becoming self-employed. This is something Durham University Business School and the British Steel Industries (BSI) – who try to replace the jobs lost through plant closures – have come together to try to change.

This summer sees the end of a two-year pilot scheme "Education for Enterprise", in five of the seven Derwentside comprehensives and elsewhere in Durham it has recently been quietly introducing a generation to the idea that self-employment is not only an option, but in today's job market it is the most certain route to employment.

This may seem obvious in the middle-class biased South-east, where few people do not know at least someone who works for themselves, but the role models on Derwentside are few.

Jim Flack is head of the enterprise programme at Stanley Comprehensive. He says: "I started the programme by asking the class to list all the things that they might do when they left school. They mentioned getting a job, going on the dole, getting married, inheriting money, winning the pools, going to college, even committing suicide, but not one mentioned becoming self-employed. It's just not in the local experience."

After six months of the course, these same children are now running toffee and sand-

## 6 The more small businesses there are, the more are set up

which making businesses, and are in the process of setting up a tea-shop design centre.

The scheme is funded by the BSI and the Department of Trade and Industry. It encourages the children to discuss and demystify the idea of setting up on their own, and makes them come up with their own ideas.

The scheme has been up and running in these schools since January. The most successful business has been a sweet stall run by some boys from Moorside School. Next month they are going to share their stall with some girls from Moorside who are going to sell jewellery.

Professor Allan Gibb, of the Durham University Business School, cares passionately about small business in his local area. "All the statistics show that the more small businesses there are, the more the area is set up. In this part of the country we have got to get the ball rolling. Part of the course is to introduce the children to local businessmen to show them it is not only supermen like Clive Sinclair or Terence Conran who start-up businesses."

British Steel Industries is about to launch its Education for Enterprise scheme into 18 other areas which have suffered from steel plant closures. As with so much in education today, the project's success or failure will depend not only on the teachers' enthusiasm, but money. David Coulson is a head teacher in South Humberston. He says: "I want to set this up for next year, but I will need around £500 which I just have not got."

Meanwhile, in Consett market they are selling sweets and jewellery; the staff at one school are enjoying some pretty cheap sandwiches where other good toffee is being made too. And maybe, just maybe, over the next few years the dole queues on Derwentside will get a little shorter.

Hugh Thompson

## Right age for the third Lear

After long negotiations, producers in France will soon announce whether they will put the money for Orson Welles's film production of *King Lear*. If they do, Welles will direct and play *Lear* for the third time.

The first was in a television production with Peter Brook, who remembers the experience with pleasure: "Instead of being the impossible, violent, unmanageable man of legend, he was the absolute opposite." The second time was three years later, in 1956, in Welles's own production in New York, renowned for him playing it in a wheelchair having broken both ankles during rehearsal.

"I was too young when I played it for Peter Brook. All the great Shakespearean roles are dependent not on what you put on but on what you have; you can't acquire the character. In *Lear*, you can't spare any time performing 'age', you must just perform *Lear*."

"The film will be breathtakingly simple visually and therefore it is breathtakingly boring to talk about at this stage. It will be in a studio as the film should be an actor's picture, not a director's; in real locations, with the discomfort of ruined castles and so on, you just don't get the same level of concentration. I don't think there's any room in *Lear* for

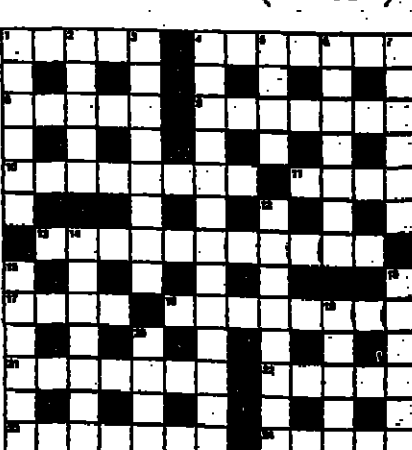
ready, depending on who puts up the money.

"I'm waiting for the French to announce whether they are going to do it or not. I spent last month in Paris negotiating the contract, and they changed all the conditions once I got back to America. I objected, they have begun to give in and so I hope we can all go back to what we shook hands on. I can't pursue any of the other sources of finance until they tell me what they intend to do."

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 637)

- ACROSS
- 1 Tall stick (5)
  - 2 Nail skin (7)
  - 3 Tree bark (5)
  - 4 Spread from centre (7)
  - 5 Opium tincture (8)
  - 6 Toll (4)
  - 7 Without protection (11)
  - 8 Dull pain (4)
  - 9 Discretion (8)
  - 10 Semi-solid lumps (7)
  - 11 Biblical witch (5)
  - 12 Kite caribou (7)
  - 13 Norwegian (5)
- DOWN
- 1 Discriminating (6)
  - 2 Goodbye (5)
  - 3 Abandoned (8)
  - 4 Eucharist Festival (6,7)
  - 5 Nest (4)
  - 6 Patterned fabric (7)
  - 7 Vigour (6)
  - 8 Stout club (8)
  - 9 Command level (7)
  - 10 Haphazard (6)
  - 11 Edict (6)
  - 12 Depths (5)
  - 13 Afflictions (4)



## THE DIRECTORATE OF MEDICAL SERVICES SAUDI ARABIAN NATIONAL GUARD

Invites qualified firms to submit expressions of interest for the Management and Operations of the KING FAHAD HOSPITAL, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Expressions of interest are sought from firms possessing extensive experience in operating and managing all activities medical, administration, and support of a major comprehensive health care facility. Prospective contractors must be able to rapidly mobilize and take over the full operations of an approximately 200-bed acute care tertiary hospital.

Attention of the firms is drawn to the fact that the hospital capacity is 500 beds which includes a 200 bed traumatology center.

Interested firms must also possess the flexibility and vision to smoothly manage a scheduled expansion in both numbers of beds and available services over an approximately three-year period. Firms must have the ability to draw on worldwide resources in obtaining a balance of staffing to ensure the highest standards of medical care are provided.

Expressions of interest should be accompanied by the following information:

1. Type of Organization including documents establishing the basic discipline of the firm.
2. List of hospital management experience for the past five years.
3. Financial Statement of the past five years, including the current one.
4. Copy of Commercial Registration and Certificate of Chamber of Commerce Registration.
5. Copy of the Organizational Chart of the firm, together with a list of its Directors and Senior Staff indicating their qualifications, experience and nationalities.

Firms should meet the following requirements:

1. Previous experience in operation and management of similar hospitals the total capacity of which should be not less than 2000 beds, one of which should not be less than 300 beds capacity.
2. A minimum experience of five years in operation and management of hospitals.

The required documents should be duly authenticated by His Majesty's Embassies and Consulates abroad, after being authenticated by the concerned authorities in the countries where the firm is operating, and should be submitted not later than 7th of RAMADAN 1405 (26th May 1985) to:

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MEDICAL SERVICES  
MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT BUILDING  
KHURAI ROAD (NEAR NATIONAL GUARD HEADQUARTERS)  
P.O. BOX 25536, RIYADH 11476  
TELEX: 205770 NGMEDS SJ, TEL. NO. 491-2247

Interested firms will get the rep from Bids Department, National Guard Headquarters, Riyadh, for the amount of Saudi Riyals ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND (SR.100,000). Offers for operation and management of the mentioned hospital should be submitted to Deputy, National Guard, Headquarters, Riyadh, not later than 7th of DHU AL-QA'DA 1405 (24th July 1985) envelopes will be opened in the presence of all the bidders' representatives at 10 A.M. of the same date, Wednesday 7th of DHU AL-QA'DA 1405, in H.E. Deputy Office at the National Guard Headquarters, Riyadh.



MONDAY PAGE

In the first of a three-part series, Suzanne Greaves looks at the break-up of the British household

# So much for the happy home



The last year has seen disruption in the classroom, soaring youth unemployment and fears of an increase in teenage pregnancies. Children are also becoming the reluctant

go-betweens as more and more marriages founder. Parents are finding it hard to impose the rules of their own childhood as the moral climate changes. Today we examine the crumbling nuclear family.

Happy Families, the nursery card game in which Mr Bun the Baker, Mrs Bun, Master and Miss Bun all live neatly together, may soon be the only reminder of archetypal family life. The average British household has dropped from four to little more than two and a half people. About one in eight families with children is a single-parent family.

Whether by today's rules you would be collecting a "Happy Family" is open to doubt. Thousands of children are the go-betweens of warring parents. And behind the statistics emerges a national picture of mothers and fathers hanging grimly on to the reins of challenged authority and wondering where they went wrong. The clear identity roles of mother and father have become blurred and when marriages break down there is now a way out: married women are socially able to become economically independent and divorce is no longer a stigma.

But what of the children, offspring of parents who themselves grew up in the 1950s and early 1960s as part of the archetypal family circle? "For children the breaking up of what they know as home is traumatic," says Dr Alan Cooklin, director of the Institute of Family Therapy in London. "But how traumatic depends on how the break-up is handled. Parents who are not at war with each other will cause less damage to the children."

Anne Woollett, a developmental psychologist, believes that today's parents are under particular pressure. "Everything is uncertain because all the rules we once lived by governing going to school, getting a job, saving up to get married and leaving home, have changed. Today's parents are in the post-Spock era."

Forty years ago if your children were well fed, had good table manners and were suitably dressed then it was thought you had done your best as parents. Parents now are expected to do so much more and children are more demanding.

As married women emerged from the factories and canteens of the 1940s they left behind a life of liberation from the home in the cause of the war effort and became full-time mothers and wives again while their husbands returned to civilian life. But it was the beginning of another new role for women and, whether by necessity or choice, half of our adult women with children under 16 now go out to work.

The under-fives suffer particularly badly if they have a working mother

and inadequate home support. Anne Woollett believes. Often a grand-mother is forced to take over. "Grannies are being pushed into a new role, that of mothering, and it's not one they necessarily want."

It is handy to point an accusing finger at the working mother when there is a crisis over the children, but it is not always justified. "You can have a successful career and be a mother too," Dr Cooklin says, "but you have to make choices and you pay for them." He feels the same about successful career couples with children at home. "There's a hell of a price to pay if parents put everything into their own ambitions."

But even the full-time mother may find it increasingly hard to keep her authority as moral rules governing family life fall away. Only 15 per cent of the population are regular church-goers, according to a British Council of Churches survey. "This may be a Christian country but it is not a churchgoing country," says Arch-deacon Nigel McCulloch of Salisbury. "Fewer people have Christian convictions, goodwill towards the church is diminishing and I believe we are in an era of neo-paganism."

Even Roman Catholic teenagers will drift away from weekly Sunday Mass in a kick against parental wishes. Father Kit Cunningham, a parish priest in the Westminster Diocese, says, "Everything has been made so easy but we are failing to show our young people a glimpse of a spiritual life and that is what so often they unknowingly seek."

A SAMPLE result of the Health Education Council's research project into the personal habits of the young reveals a tribe of high-spending but clean 15-year-olds. They can spot a fake Lacoste sweater across a crowded room, sport the compulsory personal stereo system and expect parents to make a contribution to their wardrobe and portable television.

They frown on smoking, with only 14 per cent of the boys and 20 per cent of the girls lighting up. But they do stay up and out late - and it is on this issue that family rows smoulder. Parents may operate a weekday curfew but on weekends are likely to spend hours behind the wheel of a car ferrying teenagers around the county. "It's like the school run days all over again," says Mary Billings, a Bristol mother of 15-year-old twin daughters. "It plays havoc with our own social life."



Lack of alternative transport is one good reason why teenagers accept a lift home, however unwillingly. Allowing parents to invade the sanctity of their bedrooms is a more territorial issue. Parents brought-up in the 1950s accepted that members of the opposite sex had to be entertained over cocoa in the family sitting-room. Now bedrooms are regarded by a teenager as a personal sitting-room rather than just a room in which to sleep. Visiting boys and girls will be invited upstairs leaving mothers to anguish over subsequent activities.

"We are far less clear how to be parents because of changed expectations about authority and discipline," writes Penelope Leach, the child care author.

Changing attitudes to sex and split families are some of the reasons why teenagers are having sexual intercourse at an earlier age, a report by the Birth Control Trust says. Despite this, teenagers are apparently no more promiscuous than 20 years ago and sexual behaviour is still regulated by traditional values such as love, fidelity, partnership, marriage and family. There were 67,980 births to teenagers in 1980 compared with more than 90,000 a year in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

The Appeal Court ruling in the Victoria Clinic case - that doctors must not advise or prescribe treatment to under-16s without parental consent - may change the figures.

Penny Leet, senior advice worker with the National Council for One Parent Families, invariably has to pick up the pieces when a schoolgirl becomes pregnant. "There is always a reaction of shock and horror when parents are told their daughter is pregnant, but today most parents are supportive and the girl will stay at home rather than go to a mother-and-baby home in another district."

Mrs Mary Ward of Radlett, Hertfordshire, accompanied her 17-year-old daughter into the labour

ward and later held her grandson. She hoped the baby would be adopted but like many girls today, her daughter wanted to keep the boy. "I ended up babysitting and looking after them both," explained Mrs Ward, herself a working mother. "In the end my daughter found a council flat and later married. She is now a single parent and I wonder how her life would have been without that baby."

JUST as some young girls may deliberately get pregnant as a cry for love, so others stop eating, with equally disastrous results. Susan Lane of Worthing, West Sussex, wasted away from eight stone to only four stone 10 lb within two years, although her parents begged her to eat. Susan died. So did singer Karen Carpenter after suffering a heart attack believed to have been triggered by anorexia. There are family support groups such as Anorexic Aid in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, but parents requiring immediate medical help still have to rely on a sympathetic GP.

Some teenagers find growing up very difficult and in desperation will turn to agencies such as the Samaritans, whose figures show that more boys under 20 are choosing suicide as the only alternative to despair. James Tapsell (18), son of Conservative MP Sir Peter Tapsell, killed himself after a failed love affair and exam pressure.

It is tempting to regard the teen years as a testing ground for parent-child relationships. But in the sub-teen group seemingly small issues like pocket money and a demand for a BMX bike can turn a 10-year-old angel into a monster. How do you know how much pocket money to give and who pays for the sweets? The Jaycock family of Brixham, Devon, and the Suttons of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, solved this by asking their own friends for guidance rather than relying on information from the classroom.

Now each of their children, whose ages range from six to 13, receive £1 a week each and out of this finance their hobbies and sweets. Their parents pay for comics, tickets to the school disco and sports activities.

The Jaycocks and Suttons deliberately chose life away from the city to give their children a better lifestyle. The Jaycocks moved from Romford to Brixham, started their own business and believe their sons Paul (13), Sean (10) and Oliver (6) have a freedom that only a small community can offer.

Alan Sutton turned down a job relocation move in order to remain within commuting distance of Dunstable. His children Heidi (13) and Christopher (11) are involved in local church youth groups and their mother, Sue, has for the moment deliberately chosen to be at home. She believes it is a worthwhile decision, however financially difficult.

When the going gets really rough parents can turn to the professionals for help. Some may join courses in "parenting" like those run by former community worker Ivan Sokolov, optimistically entitled "Happier Families". But Britain's parents who grew up in the autocratic hierarchy of the post-war years and lapped up the pop psychology of the 1960s are more likely to soldier on alone, hoping desperately that the tide will turn. They want to be back in the family driving seat, but is it too late?

Institute of Family Therapy (London and Home Counties), 43 New Cavendish Street, London W1 (01-935 1651); National Council for One Parent Families, 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX (01-267 1361); Happier Families (Parent effectiveness training courses), 7 Hawley Street, London NW1 8BY (01-267 5469); Anorexic Aid, The Priory Centre, 11 Priory Road, High Wycombe, Bucks (0494 21431).

## Mourning the dearth of a salesman

Ever since seeing David Mamet's play about desperation salesmanship, *Glengarry Glen Ross*, I have wondered whether, in real life, wild-eyed men in white suits and ties, living on commission delivered selling propositions which sounded like the poetry of persuasion.

If they did it was never around my way. No Avon lady has ever dinged-donged on my doorbell, neither has the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* man nor the gentleman selling brushes door to door. Even in dress shops, the sales assistants are firm in announcing, "That's not really your colour," rather than edging me firmly towards the peacock blue ball dress.

I thought I might have been on the portals of the world of the hard sell when I sent off for a catalogue about the Eastiff range of curtains and, instead of receiving it, got a letter stating that Eastiff's interior design consultant would call on me in my own home "absolutely free of charge and without obligation whatsoever".

My excitement at this prospect was tempered by the suspicion that I might well be conned into obscuring the windows with an overload of pelmets, swags and cross-over drapes but both emotions proved unnecessary since the design consultant failed to turn up.

But then I got another letter, this time from Allen House, a timeshare organization which felt that I was the ideal person to interest in its holiday exchange scheme. All I had to do was fill in a card to say when I would like to visit the company's offices and I would then receive a prize which might be a microwave oven, a video recorder or a carriage clock.

I sent back the card promptly, making an appointment for 3.30 on a Monday afternoon. On the Sunday before that day, just as I was about to serve lunch, a woman from Allen House rang to say I couldn't come at the time stated. We agreed on a 2pm appointment and she asked if my husband would be coming with me. He would not since he was abroad. "Then I'm afraid you can't come," she said with satisfaction. It says in our letter that husbands have to come too.

I then created a scene that would have done credit to Germaine Greer and Anna Coote combined, with the result that when I arrived at Allen House, Mr William L. Thaxton, director of sales, was waiting for me with a face like thunder. Mr Thaxton was a tall, tanned Californian wearing a beautiful pale-grey suit with a yellow polka-dotted tie and a matching handkerchief and a



PENNY PERRICK

hairstyle favoured by the good guys in *Dynasty*. His first words to me were: "You're a whole lot sweeter than I thought you were going to be," after which he could easily have sold me any number of timeshares in the South Sea Bubble.

I was taken over Allen House itself, a handsome apartment block off Kensington High Street decorated in the brass bedstead/avocado lavatory school of decor. I was shown noticeboards crammed with snapshots of satisfied timesharers, who included postmen, miners and a tree-surgeon.

Part of Allen House is divided into rental apartments and recent visitors to them have included "Madame Berganza, international opera singer and Maestro Tennesseeds, the renowned conductor", which adds a cultural touch. Mr Thaxton then produced pages of figures and dazzled me with tales of inflation, interest rates and the news that the ordinary non-timesharing holiday maker could easily spend £22,136.80 on a few years' vacationing on which he would get absolutely no return.

On my way out, he called after me: "I really like your columns. It's not as if you have a sense of humour exactly but they just hit it right!" I sailed down the stairs in a glow of contentment.

I would be daft to buy a timeshare. Even though Allen House could send me on holiday exchanges to 1,002 different resorts around the world, I never want to go anywhere except the west of Ireland and I already have a house there. So I'm trying to persuade my husband to invest in one instead, although I obviously lack Mr Thaxton's superb salesmanship. If only he sold things I really needed.

## Have we got our sums right?

The newspaper headline "Sums not needed in school" has brought endless complaints about producing a nation of button pushers with no real understanding of how to check the accuracy of logarithms supplied by a pocket calculator rather than hours of homework. What no one seems to have asked is what, when the most complicated mathematics can be worked out in seconds,

schoolchildren will do instead. If the schools' inspectorate has plans for more literature, more current affairs and more training for industry, then hoorah for the push-button age. If, on the other hand, it's going to be more time spent watching television for schools, more constructing things from yogurt cartons and more "free" periods, time could more profitably be spent on non-computerized long division.

**MARGUERITE WOLFF**  
Adventures of a Concert Pianist  
Robert Clason-Leach  
"The Book of the Week"  
Artmusic Publishing £12.50

**TRENTINO**  
FROM DOLOMITES TO GARDA LAKE  
also means... good health!  
Clean fresh, open air. Ideal surroundings for all seasons, to free yourselves of the stress and intoxication of city life. Spa waters. Woods, 290 lakes, peace and quiet. Hospitality and specialised facilities.

**A direct line to actors**  
Heather Kirby goes on location with some keen would-be movie makers  
The two-day course costs £175 and the cast, working in a London church hall, comprised a mixture of food photographer, art director, pop video cameraman and Bill Long, a 32-year-old from an ad agency, who was the only one with experience of directing people. He had directed a Gold Blend commercial and another where he had used an actor dressed as a medieval knight who had just point-something-of-a-second to register emotion before his visor clamped shut and the camera switched off.  
"Not much time for me to direct a performance," Bill admitted wryly. "I have just started working with people and I know the way I talk to them is not as clear as it ought to be". Which is more or less what they were all there to learn.

New from the author of VIDA and BRAIDED LIVES...  
**FLY AWAY HOME**  
MARGE PIERCY  
'A GRIPPING TOUR DE FORCE'  
THE GUARDIAN

**This is Sarah. She thinks her name is 'Oi'.**  
'Oi' is all her parents have ever called her.  
As if that wasn't tragic enough, there were no toys in the house. Sarah was underweight and not properly clothed.  
In fact, when the NSPCC called at the house, Sarah rushed to embrace the inspector. She knew help had arrived.  
The NSPCC's task now is to provide help. And with 100 years of practice in cases like this, there's every chance we'll succeed.  
But first we have to ensure protection for Sarah. And that can cost £15.48 for two weeks.  
If you can send all or part of that sum it'll be used immediately to help children.  
Putting your name on the coupon below is the surest way of helping Sarah remember hers.

I would like to help protect a child, and I enclose my cheque or postal order for £15.48. Please send me more information about the NSPCC's work.  
Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Postcode: \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send your donation to: Dr. A. Gibson, NSPCC, Ref. 60308, 67 Selwyn Hill, London EC1N 8RS.

**NSPCC**



## THE TIMES DIARY

### Rough sea for Weir

The battle is on for political control of a major Labour mouthpiece, the *New Socialist* magazine. The catalyst is a prominent article called "Bennism without Benn" in the May edition which has triggered "an almighty row" between the new editor, Stuart Weir, an ex-Bennite turned Kinnock man, and the "hopping mad" hard left on the magazine's staff, editorial advisory panel and Labour's national executive. Weir insists he ran the article - which describes a new, realistic left alignment independent of the "ultra-left" - on its merits. His enemies think otherwise. Weir informed them of the article's inclusion, they say, too late for them to do anything about it: they believe it is a blatant attempt to influence events rather than report them and to move the magazine to the right. They object strongly to the article's style and content, variously described to me as "crass and misleading" (Audrey Wise) and "riddled with 'gossip, innuendo and personalization'" (David Blunkett). Rumours abound of imminent protest resignations from the editorial panel, and of calls for Weir's resignation. All will come to a head when Weir reports to the national executive's press committee on May 14, and to the editorial panel on May 16. Watch this space.

### Century's slip

At last - a hiccup in the success story of the infant Century publishing house. In last week's *Bookseller* it announced the publication in July of two paperbacks, *Lady Adelle Remembers* and *Lady Adelle at Home*, not realizing that Naim Attallah's *Quarter* had published the first in hardback 18 months ago, is about to publish the second, and owns the paperback rights, which it has sold to Corgi. Letters flew all last week. Quarter have stonewalled Century's pleas for a deal. The upshot is that Century will not be publishing. Will several thousand books now have to be pulped? I don't know. Quarter believes they must have been printed: Century insists they have not.

● Michael Carttiss (Great Yarmouth) must be the Tory MP most shaken by the county council election results. He managed to lose to the SDP the Norfolk County Council seat he has held since 1966.

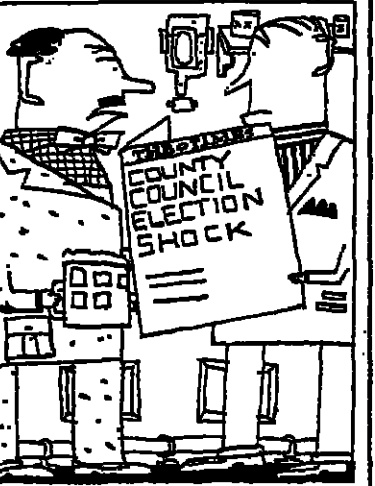
### Secret of success

Having leaked the Commons Home Affairs Committee's draft report on the Special Branch, and having then leaked the deliberations of the Privileges Committee on what action to take against me for that leak, I now learn that the latter has asked editors to submit evidence to help it update the "unenforceable" laws of privilege. Let me make a suggestion: that as few copies as possible are made of any private document. The committee wants editors that evidence submitted must remain confidential - and then asks for no fewer than 25 copies of any such evidence submitted.

### Send for Tam

Tam Dayell acts off on another bizarre trail tomorrow. He is going to Cornwall where, at her request, he will visit Dora Russell, 91-year-old former wife of Bertrand Russell, in her home in the village of Port-Curno. Mrs Russell, lifelong political activist and pacifist, wrote to Dayell last month to tell him she had been assaulted and had her study ransacked during a midnight break-in on March 31. "As usual the police played down what happened and their first idea was that it was an old lady's nightmare," she said. Mrs Russell believes the break-in is connected with the imminent publication of an autobiographical volume dealing with her war work at the Ministry of Information. Shades of Hilda Murray? "I'm ruling nothing out," says Dayell.

BARRY FANTONI



### Home to roost

So Larry Gostin has resigned as general secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Back in January I forecast, just such an outcome if he insisted that its independent inquiry into the policing of the miners' strike should condemn the police and ignore the behaviour of striking miners. How was my story received? Paul Boateng, chairman of the GLC police committee (the GLC is a major financier of the NCCL), denounced my report as "a farago of lies... a palpable nonsense". Strangely, though, he declined a suggestion that he write to *The Times* to say so.

PHS

Bonn President Reagan stood at last in the cemetery at Bitburg yesterday. "Never again," he said later, in his speech at the US military base nearby, referring to Nazism. "Never again," he had said earlier, in his speech at the site of the former concentration camp at Belsen.

He could be forgiven for investing the phrase with more than one meaning. Never again must a combination of an ignoramus of a White House public relations expert, a jovial, but wily German politician, and his own endlessly genial nature land him among the remains of 49 SS men - at least, not with him laying a wreath.

The proceedings lasted about seven minutes. They attained a haunting amalgam of the macabre and the slapstick. He and Chancellor Kohl looked understandably nervous as they got out of the disturbingly hearse-like American presidential vehicle that had brought them to the place.

As they entered the cemetery, there was much looking for the right path, and a certain amount of bumping into one another, as each one gestured to the other to go first - their wives and protectors stringing out behind them, and the entire scene being played out in silence.

They all made their way eventually up a gravel path. Flowers, put there by the town's people, stretched across a lawn. Some of the SS graves were said to have had fresh flowers too. Only the neo-Nazi American television companies, the KGB, or any number of suspects, Mr Reagan's eyes narrowed a little as he looked around him - perhaps keeping an eye out, as he must have done in at least one film or other, for the SS.

Here in Bonn we joined all Germany before the television screen. Only that way does political ceremonial these days, in this as in any other country, have reality. For Bitburg itself, visited the night before, was an implausible setting for an event which has aroused such fascination. It was reached through beautiful forests, the newcomer to this country being struck by how varied were the shades of green. Timbered villages past Bitburg were not part of this

### How Reagan reconciled himself to his gesture of US-German reconciliation.

#### Frank Johnson follows the presidential progress

## Belsen and Bitburg: sorrow and slapstick

idyll. It was a town of square, modern buildings. A hairdresser's called Figaro. One of those slightly clinical pedestrian precincts. At least one "sex shop". A Mexican takeaway reminded us of the presence of the American forces nearby.

All over the town there were signs depicting a wrinkled, elderly man. But, though he would have been about Mr Reagan's age, he had been there long before Mr Reagan's visit, and would long outlast it. For this was the advertisement for Bitburger Pils, upon whose reputation throughout drinking Germany Bitburg's reputation had rested before all this.

Up by the cemetery, firemen, supervised by German bomb disposal experts, poked rods into the drains. Television technicians went about their incomprehensible work in the twilight. It rained steadily. Down in the town, the makers of Bitburger Pils were absent from the brewery, though various wastes from it drifted towards the forests. The drinkers of Bitburger Pils, however, jollied one another in the pubs, without a mention, until asked by the visiting foreigner, of the immortality conferred on their town, and on the presidential advance men who discovered it.

Their opinion, when solicited, was that the visit was a good thing, though not the circumstances surrounding it.

The following morning these jovial drinkers presumably looked

on with the rest of the nation as Mr Reagan, at Belsen, discharged that part of his day's duties about whose propriety we could all agree. Mr Reagan arrived and was seen immediately to go into the rather sterile exhibition permanently at the site.

While we waited for him to come out, German television, to its credit, showed some of that newsreel that transfixed the world when it was taken at the camp's liberation in 1945. New film from British archives showed some of the German guards, men and women, forced to stand before the mass graves while a wonderfully eloquent British officer, in Home Counties German, told them that responsibility lay "with you who allowed your Führer to carry out these murders."

Mr Reagan emerged, moved through the easier of the day's ceremonies and speeches, and left for Bitburg. Two hours later he had to face the grimly absurd in the cemetery to which his own amiable folly had brought him. He did not spend much time mandaling the wreath, preferring to touch it quickly as it was put in place by two German soldiers. A Bundeswehr trumpeter sounded "I had a comrade, the German equivalent of the Last Post. The SS graves were a few feet to the right."

Not that the SS aspect has been understood abroad. The SS was indeed murderous as an institution. But many regular German soldiers

were murderous too, and many individual SS men were not.

It must have been one of the few wreath-layers of Mr Reagan's life at which he had not made a speech. For oratory, he escaped to the familiarity of the US base, and its Stars and Stripes and baseball results.

An especially admired speech-writer had been sent in to Mr Reagan's rescue, or so it was said. This man of words had gone to work determinedly and abominably on Mr Reagan's behalf. Some of us have a high tolerance of American presidential manderings. But it did not seem right here - the rubbished sentimental patter better heard in Bitburg, Indiana, if there is one.

"I'm thinking of one special story," Mr Reagan ominously confided, at about paragraph nine, "that of the mother and her young son living alone in a modest cottage in the middle of the woods. One night, as the Battle of the Bulge exploded not far away, three young American soldiers arrived at their door standing in the snow, lost behind enemy lines..."

The story was very long and of bravura implausibility. Unlike most German stories about women living alone in the woods, she was not a witch. Instead she was someone who, when four German soldiers later reached her cottage, made them lay down their arms, and fraternise with the Americans.

"Next morning they all shook hands and went their separate ways," said Mr Reagan. "That was Christmas Day 40 years ago," was how ended this fusion of Hollywood and Humperdink.

Afterwards, on the television, Israeli demonstrators ringed by German policemen, danced a hora in a Bitburg street. A young German with a banner spoke passionately against the wreath-laying. An SS veteran next to him said he sympathized "in my heart" with these protests but he had fought on the Russian front and never seen a concentration camp. This fighting was the reason why the Russians were not in Bitburg now.

Suddenly it was over. On the screen there was sport. Mr Reagan's departure into Air Force One was the proof that it would never happen again.

### James Curran considers some options for a truly independent BBC



Alan Peacock: 'Not a hit man'. A scene from the TV series *Minder* - the sort of independent production which would benefit from BBC diversification

## Why the left should welcome Peacock

production house. It also avoids the shortcomings of the two principal changes to the BBC now being canvassed by left and right.

The Adam Smith Institute's privatization approach threatens to destroy that part of the BBC tradition which is worth preserving: the end result is likely to be a weak, underfunded public broadcasting system as in the United States, overshadowed by a commercial system geared to middle-market entertainment.

The trouble with the left's proposal, on the other hand, is ironically that it would change very little: the ethos of a subdivided BBC would remain much as it is now.

It may also be that left and right critics will come closer to agreement over funding a reformed BBC than the present polarization in the Commons over the Peacock inquiry suggests is likely. After all, it was Tony Benn - not Margaret Thatcher - who set the ball rolling by pressing for the introduction of advertising on the BBC when he was Postmaster-General in a Labour government in the mid-1960s.

But the suggestion, now being pressed by the Adam Smith Institute, that the BBC should accept advertising sponsorship, since it already transmits sponsored concerts and sporting engagements, should be resisted. There is a world

of difference between broadcasting occasional sponsored events and institutionalizing advertising sponsorship as a major source of funding around which programmes and schedules are organized.

As an American researcher, Professor Eric Barnouw, has shown, sponsorship on American TV has led to the suppression of some programmes which conflict with the sponsor's product message. It has also inspired a proliferation of quiz and game shows produced in a way to make them almost indistinguishable from commercials. It was this American experience which prompted the architects of ITV to insist on spot advertising rather than programme sponsorship. It is a lesson worth remembering.

The Peacock team also needs to be wary of those who approach the issue of BBC funding purely from the point of view of curbing costs. Television in Britain reflects more successfully than in most other countries the cultural traditions and social experiences of its public because British TV originates an unusually high proportion of its own programmes.

This strength would be sapped if an excessive dosage of advertising on the BBC at the expense of both public funding and ITV receipts led to an overall reduction in the revenue base of British broadcast-

ing. To save money, British TV would then have to import more cheap American programmes at the expense of British producers of quality programmes. The regulatory system would be undermined since, as the history of the IBA shows, standards cannot easily be imposed on companies in serious financial difficulties.

But the Peacock inquiry may conclude that limited advertising on the BBC would not reduce advertising on ITV and Channel 4, not least because it would contribute to the expense of British producers of quality programmes. The regulatory system would be undermined since, as the history of the IBA shows, standards cannot easily be imposed on companies in serious financial difficulties.

Ironically, the chief beneficiary of the change would be the BBC. For some time its revenue has been falling behind that of ITV, and it has become too dependent for its own good on politicians for its finance (with six licence increases negotiated in the last 11 years). Its problems have been compounded by the erosion of the political support that once sustained it.

Labour is officially committed to dismantling the BBC; the SDP recently sued it in effect in the law courts; and the Conservatives are becoming increasingly hostile. In these circumstances, a buoyant and independent source of additional finance is preferable to an increasingly beleaguered, indigent future to which the BBC seems otherwise condemned.

James Curran is head of the Department of Communications at the Goldsmith's College, University of London. A revised edition of his book, *Power Without Responsibility: the Press and Broadcasting in Britain (with Jean Seaton)*, will be published by University Paperbacks (Methuen) on May 16.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

Anne Sofer

## The fairest form of coalition

Smarting from that infuriating four-vote near-miss on the Abolition Bill last Tuesday, lobbyists in the House of Lords will be doing as much as possible to achieve some consolation wins on the detailed clauses. Most will be about preserving as many powers as possible under some sort of all-London control.

May I suggest that the most important debates to come, however, are not those that involve salvaging the wreckage from the GLC: they are the ones about the future of the ILEA.

I make no apology for regarding education as the key local government service and the ILEA as a far more important body than the GLC. Modern cities can and do survive all sorts of nonsensical politically-inspired reorganizations; but they begin to crumble when their school systems fall into disrepair. Unemployment, youth crime, racial tension, middle-class flight - all are exacerbated.

It is a matter of more than parochial or sectional interest, therefore, that inner London, containing as it does seven out of the top 10 on the Department of Environment's list of deprived boroughs, should be able to present to the rest of the world the image of a lively and well-ordered education system.

The establishment of a new directly elected ILEA is the only part of the Bill which has been received with any warmth. But the proposal, as it stands in Clause 21, is hedged about with the most unwelcome provisos. The new authority is to be put on permanent probation, exposed to continual ministerial scrutiny, and subjected to compulsory review by 1991, and discretionary review thereafter. At any time, the secretary of state can decide to dismember the authority and distribute its powers to the boroughs. No consultation process and no Act of Parliament would be necessary; only an affirmative resolution of the House of Commons.

The excuse given for putting the new ILEA on such excessively short leading strings is that the people likely to be elected to run it are so crazy that some central check is needed. At least that is the excuse given in private; the vocabulary used in public is more circumspect. Nevertheless one of the noble peers speaking in the main abolition debate gave the game away. Any London-wide body, he said, was bound to be controlled by extremists; and, therefore, regrettable though it might be, such a body should not be allowed to exist.

This argument is of course highly undemocratic. Any political party which can command the votes of the majority of electors cannot, in the strict sense of the word, be regarded as "extremist". However alarming it may appear to its opponents, it occupies the centre of gravity, not just the extremities, among its own electorate.

But where the controlling party does not command a majority of votes, but nonetheless has the power in the seats to push through its

programme without majority consent, then there is a legitimate worry about "extremism".

The way to prevent this is not to create a built-in potential for central control: surely the Government, if it has learnt nothing else from its policy towards London in the last two years, realizes by now that in central-local conflicts the local interest always wins the propaganda victory. The way to prevent minority "extremist" tyranny is proportional representation.

The ILEA could almost have been designed as a model for proportional representation. All the arguments for it hold good, only more so. Education, of all services, needs majority support; London, of all places, needs plurality of representation; independent and non-aligned voices need to be heard. Besides all this, the natural multi-member constituencies which the single transferable vote system needs already exist. The Government's proposed scheme gives four or six members to each borough: what simpler than to have these voted for by PR?

And there is even a historical clincher. The first education authority for London, the London School Board established in 1870, was elected by a form of proportional representation. (Geographical parallels, of course, are only too easy to find: most modern democracies have given a wide berth to "first past the post" systems for local government.)

In the past Labour has often won more than 50 per cent of the vote in the elections that determined the membership of the ILEA. It is unlikely that with the advent of the Alliance it will do so again. In the London borough elections in 1982, Labour won 39.9 per cent of the votes cast, the Conservatives 35.3 per cent and the Alliance 23.4 per cent. A year later, at the General Election, Labour won 38.6 per cent, the Conservatives 35.9 per cent and the Alliance 22.8 per cent.

An amendment to introduce PR into the elections for the new ILEA is down in the name of the Conservative peer, Lord Chelwood. It is an amendment to Clause 18 of the Bill, and therefore comes before the amendment to the notorious Clause 21. If their lordships pass this amendment - and Lord Blake's bill to introduce proportional representation into all local government elections was passed only a matter of weeks ago (on March 28) - then they can also with a quiet hand vote for the amendments that would remove the heavy hand of central government from the new authority.

Last week's local government election results show that "hung councils" are now not only possible but actually probable given a choice between three parties in a "first past the post" system. So this particular bogey can hardly be used as an argument against PR. If we are to have coalitions, why not arrive at them as fairly and democratically as possible?

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

moreover... Miles Kington

## Putting my egg in every basket

There seems to come a moment in the history of all organizations when the people in charge look at each other and say: "Why don't we branch out a little?" Up to that moment they have been specializing in one thing, selling postage stamps for example, but one day they have this brilliant idea: Why don't we do dog licences as well? After that they move on to pensions parcels and now, where you are you have long, maddening queues in every post office in the country.

(After that they have another brilliant idea, namely closing down post offices where there are no long queues, but that's another story.)

The example most familiar to everyone is that of milk floats. Once upon a time they just sold milk. Then cream came in. Then yoghurt. Now you can stop a milk float and buy fruit juice, potatoes and oven-ready chickens.

I expect economists have thought of a name for the tendency to branch out a bit (perhaps it's called capitalism, unless I'm thinking of something else) but I never read newspapers, of course, branch out a lot. Once they just sold news. Now it's magazines, bingo, free holidays, and personal fortunes of a million pounds. Of course, they don't actually sell those, they just give them away. Perhaps that's why so many papers are in trouble, but not being an economist, I wouldn't know.

What I do know is that there is a reputation in a provincial TV company who sells eggs. I think she keeps hens at home, or knows an economist who keeps chickens, something like that, but anyway one day last year eggs appeared on her desk, and now people say to her: "I've come to see the Head of Heavy Entertainment and could I have a dozen brown, please?" And towards Christmas a sign appeared on her desk: "Please order your turkeys for Christmas now". She is, let's face it, branching out.

My local bike shop has taken to selling eggs.

Many garages now sell potatoes in big sacks.

If you have a Barclaycard, your bill now arrives with a mail order catalogue.

Everyone is branching out, with the sole and rather tragic exception of evening paper-sellers. When I first came to London, you had a choice of three evening papers and now you

only have a choice of one. I expect economists call this branching in. If I were an evening paper-seller, I would sell free range eggs, then move on to potatoes and milk.

I am not an evening paper-seller, though. I am a columnist. And it suddenly occurred to me the other day that all I do is sell my column. Here I sit, on this valuable bit of real estate within a stone's throw of the fashionable *Times* letter page, and I am committing commercial suicide because I haven't branched out. Economists would think me an idiot.

All that is now going to change. I propose in future to offer a valuable range of services in this space. The following are the ones I am most seriously considering. It would be a great help to my marketing division if you could spare the time to tick the ones you most need and send the form back to me.

- ☐ Offering help with *The Times* crossword.
- ☐ Advising on choice of names for babies.
- ☐ Translating *recherche menus*.
- ☐ Getting a good price for your valuables by making false and malicious bids at Sotheby's.
- ☐ Recommending trouble-free back-street routes into London.
- ☐ Explaining why personal computers are unnecessary.
- ☐ Printing lists of post offices without queues.
- ☐ Listing banks which open on Saturday afternoon.
- ☐ Explaining why waiters laugh at you in Japanese restaurants.
- ☐ Giving you a list of 10 intelligent remarks to make at the interval of a new play which you haven't understood a word of.
- ☐ Showing you how to whistle with two fingers in your mouth.
- ☐ Helping you to memorize your postcode.
- ☐ Revealing how to extricate freestyles which have been put by your florist in polythene bags the wrong way round.
- ☐ Translating estate agents' language into English.
- ☐ Telling you what to say when you have lost all your money and family, and a TV interviewer asks you: "How do you feel?"
- ☐ Selling eggs.

I look forward to hearing from you.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

## Such language!

### Small Worlds: an occasional series on unlikely magazines

*Sultan's horse, the beetle stretched out its leg. To know a people's language is to be safe from their malice.*

About that last one I'm not so sure. It may work as commonsense advice for travellers but any journalist will tell you that as a general principle it is mere wishful thinking.

Fortified by the wisdom of the sheikhs, having assimilated the French for *Glo-wax* and the Farsi for *coniglio al agrodolce*, it is time to take this small world a little more seriously. There is an editorial by Geoffrey Kingscott, the magazine's founder and managing editor and himself a professional interpreter and translator.

A "find the fake language" competition ended in triumph for the magazine with not one reader spotting the dud among 800 increasingly bizarre names. The phoney word is *patpong*, and readers are referred to the "language of the month" (Thai) to find out what it means.

All other languages on our list... are genuine, unlikely though some of them may sound. *Police Motu* is one of my favourites and I am surprised that nobody picked it as the fake language; it does exist - in Papua New Guinea, that paradise of linguistic oddities.

It is clear that the find-the-fake competition generated enormous interest. An American reader un-

صلى الله عليه وسلم





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## HONDA TO THE RESCUE

Mr Norman Tebbit is now facing one of the most disagreeable decisions his Department of Trade and Industry will need to make during this parliament: whether Britain can or should maintain a wholly British-based motor car industry. The Government's present policy is to nurse a reformed British Leyland, which currently fulfils this role, until it can be returned to the private sector, meanwhile selling independent parts of the state-controlled group as and when they are capable of standing on their own, to help fund the recovery of the rest. Jaguar has been successfully launched on the Stock Exchange. The profitable Unipart is to follow. Yet the long-term aim of turning the heartland of BL into what its chairman, Sir Austin Bide calls "a competitive, successful and durable business" looks increasingly unattainable.

For all the change, rationalization and improvement that have taken place at BL, neither of its main businesses - cars, and trucks and buses - is financially viable or likely to be so in the near future.

BL's annual report, issued last week, acknowledged that the mass market for cars is likely to remain depressed and highly competitive throughout Western Europe this year, with planned new exhaust emission regulations adding to future uncertainty. The truck market is still not recovering strongly outside North America. And to add a reminder of the difficulties the motor industry has suffered from public policy, demand for buses has been hit by uncertainty over the future shape of the bus operating industry.

The bleak position now facing

Mr Tebbit is that BL is a mass-market car manufacturer on a smaller scale than its competitors. Car markets in Europe and North America are forecast to show slow long-term growth. Competition and rapid technical change are increasing the need for continuous investment at a heavy rate, favouring companies making good profits (in North America or Japan if not Europe). Producers from new industrial countries will increase competition worldwide. And the pressure will be hardest on smaller manufacturers with relatively small, import-dominated home markets such as BL.

Against this background, Mr Tebbit's department is now pondering BL's corporate plan, which features a £1,800 million Austin-Rover investment plan, and proposals for much greater co-operation between BL and Honda, the ambitious Japanese manufacturer. Decisions over both these can be fudged: reportedly Whitehall is aiming to trim the investment programme by encouraging BL to buy a new engine from Honda rather than develop its own. But now is the time to make the fundamental decisions about the future of BL's car business, rather than waiting for some future financial crisis to dictate choice. Similar decisions will eventually also have to be made about the truck and bus business.

Co-operation with Honda has already progressed beyond the adoption of Honda designs for peripheral models to joint development of one car and possible co-operation on BL's future basic range. The next logical stage is for BL to make Honda cars under contract for European markets to use spare capacity.

That in itself is leading to a severe shrinkage of Austin-Rover's independent role.

Mr Tebbit has stressed that the two companies will retain separate identities. But he should now be tackling the question of how far this link should be taken. Should Honda be asked to take a direct stake, shouldering some or all of the Government's present responsibility and taking some role in management? At local level, BL unions might not be averse to this idea.

A semi-merger with Honda, along with Nissan's development on Wardside, would strengthen Britain as a car assembler and exporter as well as making financial sense. The loss of a central base for design, technical development and investment sourcing for the motor car industry would, however, do substantial long-term damage to a wider slice of British industry, both service and manufacturing, and further threaten the role of Britain's motor component firms.

If Mr Tebbit wanted to reverse this, he would need to back BL fully through some difficult times and also adopt a more comprehensive programme to promote the British motor industry, including tax measures to boost the market, technical rules to favour UK producers and pressure on France and Germany to allow more Japanese imports, to take pressure off Britain. That would be a risky and expensive strategy. With almost three fifths of the British car market already taken by imports, it would probably also be too late. The Government should welcome any Honda initiative to get more involved in BL.

## PLUMMING FOR PALUMBO

A note of extremism, louder as the hour of decision approaches, has entered into the public debate about Mr Peter Palumbo's proposed Mansion House Square development which the balance of the scheme's merits and demerits do not justify.

Mr Palumbo, at much expense and with much patience, has assembled property titles to the west of the Mansion House, creating an opportunity for a piece of comprehensive redevelopment, large in relation to the Square Mile and seldom presented there since the blitz. Comprehensive redevelopment has a bad name, especially as applied to terraced housing and shopping centres. That does not mean that it should be rejected out of hand in a dynamic commercial setting like this. It must be judged on its merits.

Its merits are that it provides a 178,000 square foot concentration of office space. It provides it in a form for which there is a demand. And the design, by Mies van der Rohe, is a magisterial example of a type of office building of which inferior examples already litter the City.

The objectors have one cluster of good arguments: that the scale and style of the building are wrong for that position; that the plans would entail the destruction of quite a lot of shops, pubs, flats, and small offices; and (more arguably) that it would create a working environment that is unpopular where it has been experienced.

Those objections are not conclusive. Argument about scale and style is very much a matter of opinion. Contrast is as valid an aesthetic note as merging into the surroundings. If the question is not blasphemous, how much more would Mies van der Rohe's "glass stump" (the Prince of Wales's description) jar with its near neighbours, the Mansion House, Lutyn's Midland Bank and Bucklersbury House, than, say, Robert

Smirke's Grecian gigantism for the British Museum jarred when it was built against Bloomsbury's domestic Georgian decorum?

It was, incidentally, arguments similar to those being marshalled against Palumbo that blocked the expansion of the Museum southwards after the war, which would have met its pressing need for more space and opened up the ground between the Museum and Hawksmoor's church. Instead we now have excavations for a hideously expensive project next to St Pancras station, which does not please the critics either.

The loss of shops and other small services that is entailed certainly counts against the Palumbo scheme. Their partial replacement underground far from compensates. But all is not lost. When air-conditioned office workers take a break they do not only make for the snackbar or the hairdresser's. They also like to stroll about and sit out of doors given the weather for it. Mansion House Square is a large gain in open space. Urban spaces around large buildings are not of necessity places to be shunned, dusty, puddled and litter-strewn. Some are frequented. Look at the environs of St Paul's cathedral on a fine day.

Then there is the character of the present close and irregular urban scene by the Mansion House on which a high value is being set. It is not claimed that any of the buildings that would be demolished are of the highest order, but that the ensemble is varied, familiar, and endearing in some of its details. Concerning that sort of consideration Sir John Summerson, who knows a bit about the fabric of cities, struck a note of caution in a characteristically temperate essay on the conservation movement: "Do not try to preserve what you cannot preserve - 'character'. Aim at the things that have the permanent values of architectural order and real artistic quality."

## AID TO THE SERGEANT

Samuel Doe first came to the world's attention in 1980 when he broke into the presidential palace in Monrovia with a group of young Liberian soldiers, assassinated President Tolbert, and then, for good measure, ordered the execution of thirteen prominent ministers and officials in a grotesque public ceremony on a nearby beach. For such conduct, Master-Sergeant Doe was condemned around the globe. But within two years he had become sufficiently respectable, as leader of Liberia, to be received warmly by President Reagan at the White House and even to pick up an honorary doctorate in Seoul.

President Doe's more recent activities, though not quite on the same scale, invite attention once more. Like most dictators accustomed to the power and perks of office, he has become exceedingly reluctant to see a change of government. Under

mounting American and domestic pressure however, he announced last year his willingness to restore civilian rule. Elections are now due to be held in October.

All Doe's actions since making that commitment have been designed to ensure that no one other than himself has any chance of being victorious. His political opponents have been harassed and imprisoned on the flimsiest pretext. Political parties face formidable obstacles before they can even register for the election. To date, only his own National Democratic Party has been cleared to run. Troops have been used to quell dissent on the University of Liberia campus; and newspapers too have been silenced. Most notorious of all, Doe has issued a government ruling - known as Decree 88A - empowering the security forces to detain any person deemed to be spreading rumours, lies and misinformation. As many Libe-

rians have found to their cost, Decree 88A is used freely to deal with anyone who dares voice the slightest criticism of the president.

Judged by world standards, Liberia is of little importance. A small West African state, it is close to economic collapse, plagued by corruption, surviving largely on American aid. Yet there are in Liberia honourable politicians striving to assert their democratic rights. And it is incumbent on countries which value the traditions of democracy to use their influence to ensure such rights are upheld. If foreign aid is not used to underwrite political and economic freedoms in less developed countries, it should not be given. Multinational aid organizations have a bad record for sustaining dictatorships and the kind of economy which supports them; bilateral aid can and should be more discriminating.

## Keeping faith with agreements

From the National Secretary, Nacods

Sir, In October, 1984, my Association under the direction of Acaas reached an "agreement" with the National Coal Board. Part of that "agreement", clearly stated that Poimale, Herrington, Bulcliffe Wood, Cortonwood and Snowden would remain open, and would be considered in common with all other pits under a modified review procedure.

Nacods honoured their part of the "agreement" and withdrew from a national dispute within hours of its commencement. Since the ending of the dispute the Board have not themselves honoured that "agreement".

They have refused to conduct review procedures and have closed Bedwas Colliery in the South Wales area, and Frances Colliery in the Scottish area in direct conflict with Nacods "agreement". They introduced a policy statement on March 27, which clearly stated that they had withdrawn all relevant procedures, an act of great deceit and not worthy of British management.

Many politicians have repeatedly stated that the Nacods "agreement" was sacrosanct. It is clearly not so. When the Prime Minister refers to the subject of trade unions, and of agreements or act in breach of good faith with the unions. The NCB for example?

What about employers who do not keep agreements or act in breach of good faith with the unions. The NCB for example?

The Association has since the end of the dispute pursued a solution to this problem through consultation and conciliation, only to end in failure.

What we do ask, is that employers keep to agreements made with employees; until that is so there can be no peace in the British coal industry.

Yours faithfully,  
P. MCNESTRY, National Secretary, National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfriers, Simpson House, 48 Netherhall Road, Doncaster, South Yorkshire, May 1.

## Mansion House plan

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, Once again the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (May 1) has lapsed into absurdity in dragging his personal vendetta against the planning system into the valuable debate about whether Mr. Palumbo's office block should be built in Mansion House Square. Most planners would readily concur with his plea for speedier decisions over major proposals.

However, he should remember that it is the present - admittedly protracted - system which has allowed Mr Palumbo the opportunity to put his case at great length at an appeal hearing, the elected representatives of the City of London (who have been unaware of the importance of modern office provision) having rejected it.

Mr Manser's claim that "prevention-based industries dedicated to malign complacency are part of the sickness of Britain" will not distract those who must decide whether a further architectural vision in glass and concrete will enhance or mar the City scene, or whether (as he seems to imply) we should be prepared to live with it anyway for the sake of exports and high technology.

The strength of our planning system, which is much admired abroad, is that this debate takes place before and not after the bulldozers move in. The weakness of our system may be that the decision takes so long.

Yours faithfully,  
STEPHEN BYRNE, President, The Royal Town Planning Institute, (City Planning Officer, Nottingham City Council), The Guildhall, North Church Street, Nottingham, May 2.

## Literal translation

From Mr Ian Murray Leslie

Sir, The Holborn bakery that displays the notice "Real French bread in Baker's Oven" surely deserves the accolade: "Well done!" Yours faithfully,  
IAN MURRAY LESLIE, Savage Club, 9 Fitzmaurice Place, W1, April 29.

## Sale of Mantegna

From the Director of the National Galleries of Scotland

Sir, To be misquoted by journalists is the fate of those whose words have to be chosen with care. Your selection correspondent omitted my condition that the picture be "an acknowledged part of Britain's heritage" (which I think it is, and I thought it had been). This leaves the question of whether a British museum was bidding at the auction.

Mr Walsh quotes a conversation with me a few days before the sale (April 29). He having failed to contact me, I telephoned him from the office of my Chairman, and in his hearing, on Monday, April 15. My purpose, as a matter of courtesy, was to make it clear that the National Galleries of Scotland did have an interest but could not then say whether we would be bidding at the sale.

In attempting to put the record straight I now set out the sequence of events that led up to the Getty acquisition.

When we learnt that the Mantegna had been removed from Wales I confirmed with Cardiff that they were not intending to purchase it.

## Archivists' role in regional identity

From Mr David Dymond and others

Sir, The study of history has grown rapidly in the last generation, and has contributed not only to important developments in research and education but also to a new awareness of our heritage and to a new sense of communal and regional identity. Fundamental to this renaissance is the work of record offices, run by county councils, which gather records, preserve them and make them available for study.

As individuals who try to foster historical studies, both locally and nationally, we are greatly worried about the effect on archival services of abolishing the six metropolitan counties and the GLC.

The Bill now being considered in committee by the House of Lords proposes to hand over the record offices of metropolitan counties to metropolitan district councils, residuary bodies and joint boards. The latter, however, are not required to maintain existing services or to co-operate to that end, even though the White Paper, *Streamlining the Cities*, admitted that "it would be wrong to break up" the existing historical collections.

Experience suggests that, without the imposition of a co-operative structure and adequate financing, some districts will be unwilling or unable to run record offices, while others will only be able to run small, inadequate and disjointed services. Districts are merely invited to take on this greater responsibility, at the point when county money is withdrawn.

Nor is the proposal for London

## USA and Nicaragua

From Mr Faith Tolkien

Sir, Nicaragua has been under constant and explicit threat of aggression from the US for some time now, and like any small country in this sort of predicament, naturally turns to its friends for help.

President Reagan is outraged over "the delivery of Soviet helicopters and East German military equipment to Nicaragua", but what does he expect? And will not his present efforts to cripple an already weak economy there only promote a further consolidation of support for the Nicaraguans from communist countries?

I sincerely hope that our government will dissociate itself from a policy which is not only morally indefensible, but also surely imprudent and dangerous. Yours sincerely,  
FAITH TOLKIEN, 28 Church Street, Watlington, Oxford.

## 'Right to strike break'

From Dr J. H. Baker

Sir, Mr Birles and others, May 2, in trying to deal with the difficulties involved in reconciling conflicting "rights", have produced a distinction which troubles me considerably.

## Problems of a poll tax

From Professor Wynne Godley

Sir, There have been reports that the Government may try to replace local authority rates by some system of locally determined poll taxes.

It is well known that poll taxes have the disadvantage of being regressive and pose special problems of evasion. But as a source of local government revenue there is a less well-known and even more serious problem - that of resource equalization between authorities.

At present resources are equalized, albeit very imperfectly, to the extent that the RSG (rate-support grant) compensates for differences between authorities in rateable value per head. Unless some new basis for resource equalization is devised a system of poll taxes will mean that the residents of relatively poor authorities will on average pay a higher proportion of their income in local taxes or have worse than average services or both. The

## Feeling the pinch

From Mr J. R. Burg

Sir, The custom of pinching to express admiration and liking was reported by the 14th-century Chinese traveller Chen Tsun, as a ceremony practised at the court of the ruler of a large island in the Indian Ocean, probably Sumatra.

Chen's Voyages have not survived, but what are generally accepted to be extracts were early translated into Persian and later from Persian into Italian by "Christoforo il Armeniano" whose version, entitled *Peregrinaggio per terra e per mare*, was issued at

Accordingly, the National Galleries of Scotland resolved to try to acquire it, and I wrote to the Marquess of Northampton on February 11 proposing a loan to the National Galleries of Scotland or a private treaty sale. As plans were already far advanced for Messrs Christie's to sell the Mantegna at auction, the Marquess politely declined the offer suggesting that the Galleries would have a chance to acquire it at a sale scheduled for April.

The Galleries then prepared the ground by not spending their own annual purchase grant, searching for potential major private donations, informing the Minister for the Arts, Chairmen and Secretaries of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and National Art-Collections Fund of their hoped for acquisition.

The afternoon of the auction I dropped into the premises of Messrs Artimis and discussed the Mantegna with Mr Bathurst, mentioning our serious interest in acquiring it. At the sale I attended sitting in the second row, seat B11. Scotland had intended at least to make a bid but in the event the opening bid was, for that moment too high, and Mr Bathurst of Artimis finally bought

any less worrying. The work of the superb Greater London Office is to be transferred to the City, an authority which already runs two record offices and may not choose, or be able, to maintain the present level of service for the whole London area.

We endorse the recommendation of various professional and academic groups that district councils should be required to support a broader, country-wide service with a single staff and adequate budget. Models for such joint ventures already exist and work well in West Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear.

As for the extra money which districts will need, to replace that supplied by the metropolitan counties, some at least must come from the residuary bodies and joint boards. Again, as with the police authority in Tyne and Wear, we have good precedents.

If the Bill is not strengthened to ensure the survival of present standards, we will witness the break-up of some of the finest and most influential record offices in England, and it will take decades to repair the damage.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID DYMOND, (Board of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Cambridge),  
CHRISTOPHER CHARLTON, (Department of Adult Education, University of Nottingham),  
PHILLIP SNELL, (Chairman, British Association for Local History),  
University of Cambridge,  
Board of Extra-Mural Studies,  
Grundle House, Stenton,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

ably. What they rather tendentiously call the "right to strike-break" may not be mentioned as such in charters and bills of rights, but that is because it is nothing other than the right to fulfil one's legal and moral obligations towards society, something so fundamental that it is often regarded as amounting to a duty.

Are they contending that the right to break a contract (by striking) is somehow more "fundamental" than the right to perform one's commitments if one so chooses? (If so, why? Is the pursuit of self-interest, however laudable, more "fundamental" than avoiding harm to others? Perhaps the bishops have views on this.)

Although injuring others may sometimes be justifiable, or even necessary, it seems inherently very unlikely that there can ever have been a "fundamental" right to break one's word or to injure innocent people, let alone a duty to do so against one's will.

At the very least, one might expect those who profess an interest in civil liberties to recognise that the liberty of honouring one's lawful undertakings without interference takes precedence over the liberty of breaking them.

Yours faithfully,  
J. H. BAKER,  
St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

discrepancies in prosperity between counties and, still more, between districts is already so distressingly large that this is a problem which must be resolved if poll taxes are to be considered seriously at all.

It would not be impossible to devise a system which compensated for differences in the average level of income between authorities, thus more nearly equalizing the options open to them. But the difficulties of doing so are formidable, requiring, for a start, that new systems of information about the (weighted?) average level household income in every county and also in every district. A major worry is that any such equalization scheme would make the new system as cumbersome and arbitrary as the present one.

Yours faithfully,  
WYNNE GODLEY,  
University of Cambridge,  
Department of Applied Economics,  
Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge,  
April 22.

Venice by Michele Tramezzino in 1551.

According to this source there were different kinds of pinches, using either two or three fingers, to express different degrees of appreciation, and when the pinching ceremony took place all present bowed and smiled.

It would be interesting to learn from Mr Muir (April 27) how many fingers were used by the lady who pinched him in Fiddally and whether while he was receiving her unexpected compliment her gentleman companion bowed and smiled.

I am, Sir, yours etc,  
J. R. BURG,  
13 Lingfield Road, SW19.

The Mantegna for the Getty for the world record sum.

The Getty Museum when acquiring objects in Britain are of course in a difficult position. At various meetings with Harold Williams, the President of the Getty Trust, and with Mr Walsh since 1983, it has been clearly intimated that they would attempt not to compete with a British collection for items that are considered of British heritage interest.

Mr Walsh in the April 1984 issue of *Art News* wrote: "We've been trying to avoid trouble for ourselves by attempting to find out when one or another of the national collections has a serious enough interest in something on the market to raise funds to keep it in England. In that case, we'll try to get out gracefully."

While in the whole circumstances of this case I believe Mr Walsh was perfectly entitled to bid, the position of the Getty Museum is still ambiguous. We hope that such unfortunate misunderstandings between a British institution and the Getty Museum can be avoided in future.

TIMOTHY CLIFFORD, Director, National Galleries of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh.

## ON THIS DAY

MAY 6 1926

The General Strike was triggered off when the miners were asked to accept a reduction in their wages and an increase in their hours. Their secretary, A. J. Cook, answered "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day". In support a trade unions conference approved plans for a general strike: a stoppage at the Daily Mail was made a *caveau* by the Government which withdrew from last-minute negotiations and the strike began on May 4. It lasted until May 12. The Times rose to the occasion; it never lost an issue. No 44623 of May 5 was a single sheet run off on multigraph machines. Thereafter a four page paper was produced by a motley crew of directors, managers, pensioners, students, MPs and a sprinkling of the peerage headed by a couple of duchesses. A disgraceful incident of the period was the offering of a quantity of "The Times" supply of newspapers to the official propagandist sheet *The British Gazette*, masterminded by Winston Churchill.

## OUR DUTY

A general strike having been proclaimed, and being to some extent in force, the nation are called upon to support the constitutional Government which they themselves placed in power by huge majorities. The duty to obey the law is manifest, and there is already evidence that they will perform it with alacrity and with resolve. They will not passively suffer any self-constituted authority, however it is organised to supersede Parliament and to over-ride the will of the people. The pretension to do so is intolerable as Lord Oxborough declared on Tuesday. No Government worthy of the name can be the slave of a general strike, or dream of abdicating into other hands duties and responsibilities entrusted to them - and to them only - by the Constitution and by the people. The people would have no pardon for such a breach of the English tradition that every man will do his duty and the first duty of every man and of every woman in the country is to stand by their lawful Government.

"Keep steady" was the exhortation which the PRIME MINISTER broadcast to the nation, fresh from the anxious discussions of Saturday. "Remember that peace on earth comes to men of goodwill". To keep steady and to maintain good will are the first counsels to be observed in days of domestic differences and troubles. Good citizens have followed them in exemplary fashion hitherto, and will continue to follow them now that the bitter trial of a general strike is wantonly thrust upon us. They will "keep steady" whatever happens, as steady as they kept during the worst days of the war. Foolish and provocative speeches will not tempt them into inflicting any more than did the exasperating language of "pacifists" and "defeatists" in the deadly struggle with Germany. They will keep steady, and they will keep calm, but they will be more and more determined as they come to see and feel the meaning of this challenge to the Constitutional sovereignty of the people and to the institutions which embody it. There never has been any question of their good will. The readiness with which they acquiesced in the subsidy to the miners is a substantial proof of its reality and of its earnestness. They have followed with hearty sympathy and with warm admiration the unflinching efforts of their Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the controversy and to avert the ruin of a general strike. The nation has shown its confidence in trade unionism and its approbation of trade unionism when trade unionists have stood upon reasonable principles and upon constitutional lines. It knows that the overwhelming mass of trade unionists, are good and loyal subjects with the same general opinions and ideals as the rest of the community.

The trade unionists themselves, and more particularly the trade union officials, must know perfectly well that in a general strike they will have the same enemies as they have now. By this time they know that a general strike and the whole policy on which it rests are not merely distasteful, but are abhorrent to a large number of their own members. Men and women who joined the unions did not join them with an expectation that they would be called upon to hold their fellows, their own class, and their own relations to ransom at the bidding of officials in whose nomination they took little or no concern. They did not know, or at least they did not realize how completely they were expected to sacrifice their individual liberty of judgment and of choice in quarrels with their fellows, that they had no direct voice in all that was done, and that they were to be summoned to afflict privation and loss upon all the homes of the country as a means of torturing the public who are wholly outside a particular quarrel into forcing Government to surrender to the dictation of these officials. That is the plain meaning of the general strike with the unions. It is not a new order with automatic precision to put in force; it is an engine of extortion to be applied to the nation - with the certainty of enormous loss, and the probability of economic disaster - until the nation, as is fondly hoped, or as some at least pretend to hope - compels Parliament to bow to a usurping authority. Indignation and resentment are general among the body of the people at this attempt to force them into a surrender. They will not surrender, and the sooner enemies of the people realise that they will not surrender, the better for them and for us all.

## Under wraps

From Mr Martin Argles

Sir, Mr Laidley's letter (April 29) in praise of scaffolding in London prompts me to enter Rome as a serious competitor.

On a recent visit to introduce my younger daughter to its delights, we found the Arch of Constantine, the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius and the Villa Borghese taking part in the festival of steel and wood.

Further embellishment included a stunning galvanised iron fence round the villa, while the scaffolding on the arch and columns was swathed in nylon netting in a fetching shade of green.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
MARTIN ARGLES,  
Kidds,  
Milnthorpe,  
Cumbria,  
April 30.

هكذا من الأصل





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 4: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association was present today at their Annual Conference held at Metropole and Warwick Hotel, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mr Michael Harvey was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, will lunch with executives of the M and G Group of Unit Trusts at the Three Quays, Tower Hill on May 15.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend the 150th anniversary celebration of Mortimer Street, Westminster, on May 15.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the annual dinner of the subsidiary magistrates at Gray's Inn on May 15 to mark their 250th anniversary.

Princess Anne will attend the Devon County Show at Exeter on May 16.

The Queen will open the new Colchester District General Hospital and visit Essex University on May 17.

### Birthdays today

Sir John Arnold, 70; Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Dawson, 83; Sir John Elliot, 87; Mr R. Fell, 64; Mr Stewart Granger, 72; Major-General J. Hamilton-Jones, 59; Sir Ronald Harris, 72; Mr K. G. Holden, 75; Sir Patrick Keeney, 65; Vice-Admiral Sir Hugh Marlow, 73; Mr Alan Rose, 63; the Right Rev John Taylor, 56; Mr Orson Welles, 70.

The annual Aliburn service of remembrance for the Middlesex Regiment (DOR) will be held in St Paul's Cathedral on May 11 at 2.30pm.

**Durban Ball**

The Durban Ball is to be held at Queen's Eyot, Eton, on July 5, in aid of the Bhopal Gas Disaster. Tickets are now available at £36 each from Venues Community College, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ.

### Marriages

Captain the Hon A. L. C. Monckton and Miss P. S. Wingfield. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St. Giles, Westminster. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, was attended by Miss P. S. Wingfield, her bridesmaid, and Miss P. S. Wingfield, her maid of honour. The groom was attended by Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his best man, and Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his second best man. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton and Mrs. A. L. C. Monckton, in London.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, was attended by Miss P. S. Wingfield, her bridesmaid, and Miss P. S. Wingfield, her maid of honour. The groom was attended by Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his best man, and Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his second best man. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton and Mrs. A. L. C. Monckton, in London.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, was attended by Miss P. S. Wingfield, her bridesmaid, and Miss P. S. Wingfield, her maid of honour. The groom was attended by Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his best man, and Mr. A. L. C. Monckton, his second best man. The reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. A. L. C. Monckton and Mrs. A. L. C. Monckton, in London.

### Science report

## The ape that learned to count

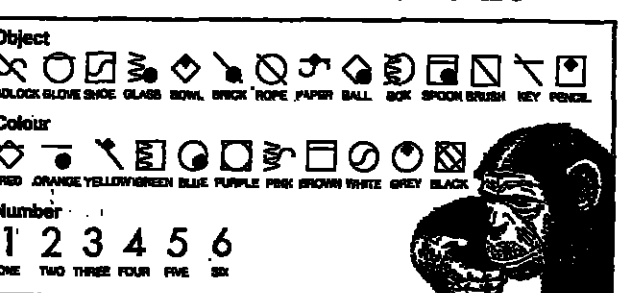
By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Controversy over the similarity between human and ape brains has been fuelled by the discovery that apes can learn to count. The discovery, made by a team of Japanese scientists, has led to a re-evaluation of the intelligence of apes.

The discovery, made by a team of Japanese scientists, has led to a re-evaluation of the intelligence of apes. The team, led by Professor Kazuo Matsuzawa, has shown that apes can learn to count up to five, and can even perform simple arithmetic.

The team, led by Professor Kazuo Matsuzawa, has shown that apes can learn to count up to five, and can even perform simple arithmetic. The discovery has led to a re-evaluation of the intelligence of apes, and has raised the possibility that apes may be capable of more complex cognitive tasks than previously thought.

The discovery has led to a re-evaluation of the intelligence of apes, and has raised the possibility that apes may be capable of more complex cognitive tasks than previously thought.



The symbols used by the chimpanzee.

Dr. Matsuzawa maintains that AI successfully identified six Arabic numerals by selecting from the keyboard the numeral that was appropriate to the number of objects it was shown. In addition, the animal provided the appropriate colour name and category label for some 300 sample types, combining them into, for example, "three pinks".

The chimpanzee was trained to use Arabic numerals to name the number of items which were shown to it in a display window. The ape identified the objects by a set of illuminated keys on a keyboard connected to a computer system (the symbols used on the keys are shown in the accompanying illustration).

# Royal caution should be relaxed

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic community in Britain has little reason to complain of the way the Royal Family behaves towards it, in spite of the upset caused by the Prince of Wales's non-attendance at a papal Mass last week.

The Queen has more than once gone to the lengths of the restoration of diplomatic relations with the Holy See and her own last visit to the Vatican, for instance, she knighted the British Ambassador, Sir Mark Heath, during the papal visit to Britain in 1982. She insisted on entertaining the Pope at Buckingham Palace although all other political engagements had been dropped from his programme to avoid embarrassment because of the war with Argentina.

When she speaks on the subject in public, she occasionally does so, she conveys warmth and respect. But her policy seems to be that just as royalty must not be seen intervening in matters of political controversy, it must almost equally avoid religious controversy. "Almost" is an important qualification, for there were murmurings and Irish threats in 1982, and she chose to disregard them.

More exact details of the Queen's own religious beliefs are kept hidden from public gaze, however. It is clear that

she is a Christian who takes faith seriously, and makes reference to it on such occasions as her Christmas broadcast. The rest is largely private. She attends church regularly, and observes her obligations as a parishioner towards church upkeep.

The general impression given is that she tends towards a "low church" taste in worship. But what she thinks of the Bishop of Durham is not recorded. The role of the Sovereign is somewhat more modest than it was in the time of the first monarch to bear that title, her namesake Elizabeth I.

Buckingham Palace sends no directives these days to the bench of bishops, nor even private instructions to the Archbishop of Canterbury. In spite of being bound by her oath to uphold the Protestant reformed religion, it is hard to see what she could do to act on it.

Nevertheless, she is a member of a church, and required by law to be a member, which is now actively engaged in seeking political unity. The point has passed where that quest for unity seemed to be leading to "united Protestant church" in England by combinations of Anglicanism with varieties of nonconformity.

Negotiations about unity now include the Roman Catholic Church, and the unity being sought must necessarily involve

## OBITUARY

### SIR DONALD BAILEY Designer of wartime bridge

Sir Donald Coleman Bailey, OBE, designer of the Bailey bridge which played an important part in the advances of the Allied forces during the later part of the Second World War, died on May 5, aged 83. He was Director of the Military Engineering Experimental Establishment (MEXE) of the Ministry of Supply and Dean of the Royal Military College of Science from 1962 to 1966.

Born at Rothenham, Yorks on September 15, 1901, he was educated at The Leys, Cambridge and at the University of Sheffield where he took several degrees culminating in a Doctorate of Engineering. Between leaving the university and entering the Civil Service he was employed in the Efficiency Department of Rowntree & Co., Yorks, the Civil Engineer's Department of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, and in the City Engineer's Department, Sheffield.

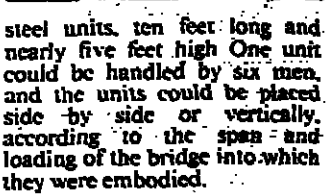
His career in the Civil Service began in 1928 when he entered the War Office as a civilian staff engineer, rising by promotion through several grades to superintendent in 1944. In 1946, a reorganization resulted in his regrading as a Senior Principal Scientific Officer and Assistant Director of MEXE.

Though Bailey was responsible for the design, development and manufacture of a variety of military bridging equipment, pontoons, cranes, pile-driving rigs, and trailers to transport them, the outstanding achievement that won him fame and honour was his invention of the Bailey bridge. As early as 1936 he had worked out the broad principle of his invention but received no official encouragement.

His department sponsored several types of temporary bridge, but were developing a design of individual tubular members pin-jointed at the site. Bailey doubted its merits; he preferred unit panel construction and by 1940 had produced a completely detailed design ready to be made and tested.

This War Office were too busy to arrange until, in January 1941, the model tubular bridge failed under test at Christchurch. They then ordered a full-scale trial of Bailey's bridge to take place within three months. The tests were satisfactory and mass production was ordered to begin forthwith. All the structural engineering firms were fully engaged on other urgent war work, but as Bailey bridge parts were small, it was possible to spread the work among about 600 makers of windows, bookbinders, and the like. By November 1941, the bridge began to reach the troops, but information about it was not generally released until 1944.

The principle of the Bailey bridge was simple. It consisted of rectangular trussed welded



steel units, ten feet long and nearly five feet high. One unit could be lifted by one man, and the units could be placed side by side or vertically, according to the span and loading of the bridge into which they were embedded.

When the German armies retreated blowing up bridges as they went, it was the Bailey bridge that enabled the Allied forces to keep up the pursuit with all sizes of tanks. By 1947 about 2000 Bailey bridges had been built.

After the war ideas on military bridging changed again. Units ceased to be man-handled but were lifted and placed by mobile cranes. For military purposes the bridge became obsolete, but stocks of parts, reconstructed and new, became available for civilian use. They proved especially valuable as scaffolding in arch repairs and as emergency or temporary bridges, not least in undeveloped countries.

Bailey was an acknowledged authority on structures of welded steel and light alloy, and on the impact forces on road bridges. His services were in his later years much in demand by technical committees. He gave his name to the Committee on House Interiors to which he was appointed Chairman in 1952. He was appointed OBE in 1944 and knighted in 1946.

In 1948 the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors awarded him £12,000 free of income tax. They found that, though the invention of the bridge fell within Bailey's duties, he had no specific directions to design it; that, on the contrary, he was officially discouraged until the tubular bridge had failed; that the invention was of exceptional brilliance and utility, and that the claimant had shown great foresight in respect of operational requirements. The commission's citation may indeed be accepted as his epitaph.

He married in 1932 Phyllis, daughter of Charles Frederick Andrew of Wick, who died in 1971. In 1979 he married Mrs Mildred Stacey. There was one son of the first marriage.

### SIR PERCY SPENDER

Sir Percy Spender, KCVO, KBE, QC, president of the International Court of Justice at The Hague from 1964 to 1967, and Australian Ambassador to the United States 1951-58 died on May 3, aged 87.

He was once a politician with the ability, ambition and courage to be Prime Minister of Australia, and, but for the ascendancy of Sir Robert Menzies, he might well have held this office. He was however Minister to serve his country with unusual distinction as a Cabinet Minister in the early years of the Second World War, as Minister for External Affairs and Territories 1949-51 and then as Ambassador in Washington until 1953, when he was elected to the International Court.

Spender was a small man with a hair and a worrying, terrier-like quality of mind and character. Industry, application and independence drove him upwards from humble beginnings into *milleux* where his wit and wisdom found their equal, but not often their master. Had he been a little more tactful, especially in a party room in Canberra, he might have reached the highest political office of all.

Percy Claude Spender was born on October 3, 1897, in Sydney. His father was a locksmith. His mother died when he was four.

The boy won his way into Fort St High School, where many other able, unprivileged Australians have been given a great education. At 17 he became a clerk at Sydney Town Hall, studying at night for his B.A. degree and later completing a law course with first-class honours. In 1918 he had volunteered for the Army as a private, but was demobilized before leaving Australia. By 1935 he was a K.C.

Two years later, as an independent, he won the Warrigah seat of New South Wales from the official United Australia party candidate, Sir Archdale Parkhill, who was Minister for Defence. It was a typically bold thrust into federal politics. In 1938 he accepted an invitation to join the United Australia party, having made his mark again by an early speech in the House of Representatives warning Australians that if war came in the Pacific they could not expect that Great Britain would be able to give them much help.

In 1939 Menzies invited Spender to join his first Ministry, and a year later Spender became Treasurer. In 1941, as Minister for the Army,

he visited Australian troops in the Middle East.

When Labour came to power later that year Spender became a member of the Advisory War Council, representing a member of the opposition, a member of the House of Representatives, including Menzies, had resigned.

His period as Minister for External Affairs and Territories was a prolific one. In January, 1950, at a conference of British Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Colombo he submitted a programme of economic aid for the countries of South and South-East Asia. It was known at first as the "Spender Plan" and became the basis of the ultimate Colombo Plan.

In 1951 he was vice-president of the Japanese Peace Treaty conference in San Francisco. Earlier Spender had been a strong advocate of some American guarantee for the security of Australia and in February, 1951, he had long talks on the subject with John Foster Dulles in Canberra. In September, 1951, in the same month the Japanese Peace Treaty was signed, Spender also signed on behalf of Australia the security treaty with the United States and New Zealand which is generally called the ANZUS Treaty.

Later that year Spender was appointed Ambassador to Washington and a number of Liberals, not least Sir Eric Harrison, deputy leader of the party, must have been relieved to see the departure from Canberra of a man with so much ambition, energy and intellect. In 1952 he was knighted and seated down in Washington to form the closest of relationships with Dulles, another lawyer. He was appointed KCVO in 1957.

In 1958 Spender was elected to the bench of the International Court and there followed almost immediately the tabling in Parliament of an intriguing exchange of letters between him and the Prime Minister.

As a result of these Spender resigned as director of the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company, although he was entitled to receive no remuneration of any kind from it.

In 1966 he led the Australian Delegation to the Second Suez Conference. In 1969 he was appointed chairman of a board set up to establish an index of Australian birds.

In 1925 he married Joan Henderson, a successful writer of murder mysteries, who died in 1970. There were two sons of the marriage.

### Sale room

### Collectors

### tire of new

### purchases

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

A sale of French eighteenth-century furniture at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday, demonstrates the speed at which rich collectors tire of their possessions and resell. It was packed with pieces that had been on the market for years.

An early Louis XV commode with exquisite chinoiserie ormolu mounts, attributed to the master craftsman Charles Cressent, was sold for £231,000 (estimate \$200,000 to \$250,000) or £186,200. It had been sold by Sotheby's in 1980 from the famous Garbisch collection for £165,000. The increase in price is modest, bearing in mind that the auctioneer had asked almost 20 per cent in commission.

In several cases the speed at which a piece returned to the market has damaged its resale value. A Louis XVI mahogany bureau by Robert and Jean Leleu, which had been sold by Sotheby's in Monte Carlo in 1981, was left unsold on this occasion at £140,000 (estimate \$130,000 to \$200,000), and an Empire dressing table, which had been part of the Alram Collection of 1979, was left unsold at \$47,500 (estimate \$30,000 to \$70,000). Although the sale made £3.2 million, 30 per cent was unsold.

Sotheby's sale of contemporary art in New York on Friday totalled £1,073,600, with 15 per cent unsold.

### Asian first: Mr Muhammad Ajeeb with Bradford Town Hall in the background where on May 21 he will become Britain's first Asian lord mayor. Mr Ajeeb, aged 47, the son of a smallholder, came to Britain in 1957 from Kashmir.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. J. D. Sarell and Miss M. Swift. The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Sir Frederick Sarell, and Miss M. Swift, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, of Cowfold, Sussex, and Miss Joanna Faber, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Faber, of Burton-Le-Coggles, Lincolnshire. The Rev Neville Thomas officiant, assisted by Father Alastair Russell.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Evelyn Bowyer, Nina, Rebecca and Timothy Carnegie, and Alexander Brierley. Mr Mark Loveland was best man in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and the honeymoon is being spent in Kashmir.

Mr G. A. Martin and Miss A. Ibrahimia. The marriage took place yesterday in London at St Mark's Armenian Church between Mr G. A. Martin, of Melbourne, Australia, and Miss Ibrahimia, of Amman, Jordan.

Mr M. E. O. Richardson and Miss J. M. Faber. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 27, in the garden, Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr M. E. O. Richardson, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, of Cowfold, Sussex, and Miss Joanna Faber, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Faber, of Burton-Le-Coggles, Lincolnshire. The Rev Neville Thomas officiant, assisted by Father Alastair Russell.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Evelyn Bowyer, Nina, Rebecca and Timothy Carnegie, and Alexander Brierley. Mr Mark Loveland was best man in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and the honeymoon is being spent in Kashmir.

Mr G. A. Martin and Miss A. Ibrahimia. The marriage took place yesterday in London at St Mark's Armenian Church between Mr G. A. Martin, of Melbourne, Australia, and Miss Ibrahimia, of Amman, Jordan.

Mr M. E. O. Richardson and Miss J. M. Faber. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 27, in the garden, Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr M. E. O. Richardson, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, of Cowfold, Sussex, and Miss Joanna Faber, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Faber, of Burton-Le-Coggles, Lincolnshire. The Rev Neville Thomas officiant, assisted by Father Alastair Russell.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Evelyn Bowyer, Nina, Rebecca and Timothy Carnegie, and Alexander Brierley. Mr Mark Loveland was best man in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and the honeymoon is being spent in Kashmir.

Mr G. A. Martin and Miss A. Ibrahimia. The marriage took place yesterday in London at St Mark's Armenian Church between Mr G. A. Martin, of Melbourne, Australia, and Miss Ibrahimia, of Amman, Jordan.

Mr M. E. O. Richardson and Miss J. M. Faber. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 27, in the garden, Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr M. E. O. Richardson, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, of Cowfold, Sussex, and Miss Joanna Faber, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Faber, of Burton-Le-Coggles, Lincolnshire. The Rev Neville Thomas officiant, assisted by Father Alastair Russell.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Evelyn Bowyer, Nina, Rebecca and Timothy Carnegie, and Alexander Brierley. Mr Mark Loveland was best man in the Great Hall, St Bartholomew's Hospital, and the honeymoon is being spent in Kashmir.

Mr G. A. Martin and Miss A. Ibrahimia. The marriage took place yesterday in London at St Mark's Armenian Church between Mr G. A. Martin, of Melbourne, Australia, and Miss Ibrahimia, of Amman, Jordan.

Mr M. E. O. Richardson and Miss J. M. Faber. The marriage took place on Saturday, April 27, in the garden, Chapel, Wellington Barracks, between Mr M. E. O. Richardson, son of Mr and Mrs Michael Richardson, of Cowfold, Sussex, and Miss Joanna Faber, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Faber, of Burton-Le-Coggles, Lincolnshire. The Rev Neville Thomas officiant, assisted by Father Alastair Russell.

### Service luncheon

A luncheon for serving and retired officers of the 4th/7th Royal Dragon Guards and their families was held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday. Colonel H. A. G. Brooke, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

### Service dinners

The gourmet menu of HMS President held its annual ladies' night on Saturday. The guest of honour was Chief Officer P. Williams, WRNS, and Sub-Lieutenant P. H. Johnston, RNR, mess president, presided.

### 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers

The annual reunion dinner of the Regimental Association of the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers took place at the Cumberland Hotel on Saturday. Colonel H. A. G. Brooke, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

### Iona competition

The Iona community and the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland have announced a competition for the design of a new residential centre next to the abbey.

### Parliament this week

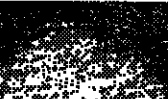
Commons, Tomorrow and Wednesday 10.30: Finance Bill, continued. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 2.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 3.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 4.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 5.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 6.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 7.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 8.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 9.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 10.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 11.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 12.30: Second Reading, Select Committee Report on the Environment. 1







**By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent**



Wolverhampton Wanderers. England's figurehead not so long ago, are all but certain to descend to the third division for the first time since 1924. Hull City, as well as Bradford City, will pass them on the way up. Blackpool, another famous club to have fallen from the heights, have started the return journey by rising out of the fourth division.

**LUTON TOWN:** I. Sainsley; T. Breakspear; M. Thomas; P. Nicholas; S. Foster; M. Donaghy; R. Hill (subs: G. Parkin; B. Stein); M. Harford; E. Newbould; D. Prosser.

**ARSENAL:** J. Lukic; V. Anderson; K. Sansom; B. Talbot; D. O'Leary; T. Caton

**By Hugh Taylor**

[illegible]

**UTON TOWN:** L Sealey, T Breacker, M Thomas, P Nicholas, S Foster, M Donaghy, R Hill (sub: G Parker), B Stein, I Harford, E Nwajioji, D Preece.

**RESNALE:** J Lukic, V Anderson, K Ansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, T Caton (sub: P Davis), S Robson, G Rix, P Farrer, I Allinson, C Nicholas.

**Referee:** N Ashley (Cheshire).

**Leg up: Leeds United's Baird flies high over an outstretched Wimbledon leg at Plough Lane (Photograph: Chris Cole)**

**By Paul Harrison**

**Davenport signs Forest contract**

Peter Davenport (right) has signed a new three-year contract

...tied their full back, Gary Locke, and are giving a free transfer to Kevin Mabbitt, a forward

# Piglet in a blue rinse ignores mayhem

By George Ace

WINDSOR PARK.

**By Clive White**

who within the last couple of seasons had developed from an ugly duckling of a centre back from Tranmere Rovers into, if not exactly the most graceful of defenders,

**From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Hamburg**

McEnroe meets Vince Van Patten, of the United States, in the first round, while Lendl plays Christo Steyn, of South Africa.

## Robert shows value

**From Jenny MacArthur, Rom**

Haye on which he won the team gold at the 1982 World Championship and which was then sold to the Italians.

**3.0 unless stated**

<b>First division</b> <b>Arsenal v Southampton</b> ..... <b>Aston Villa v Luton</b> .....	<b>HELLENIC LEAGUE:</b> Premier Division Didcot Town v Almondsbury Greenway (11.00) Thame United v Abingdon United; Watlington Town v Fairfield Town <b>SUSSEX COUNTY LEAGUE</b> (all 11.00) First Division: Arundel v Littlehampton Town; Brighton & Hove Albion v Burgess Park;
---	---

**Second division**  
**Barnsley v Wimbledon** .....  
**Cardiff v Crystal Palace** .....  
**Leeds v Shrewsbury** .....  
**Middlesbrough v Birmingham** .....

**Preston v Carlisle** .....  
**Sheffield Utd v Blackburn** .....  
**Wolverhampton v Huddersfield** .....

**Third division**

**Barnum v Bradford City** .....

**CHESHIRE: Chesham v Bury** .....  
**NORTHAMPTON:** Northamptonshire v  
 Hampshire  
**HEADINGLEY:** Yorkshire v Middlessex  
 Benson and Hedges Cup (11.00,  
 55 overs)  
**CHELMSFORD:** Essex v Surrey

Doncaster v Orient (7.30)  
Hull City v York City  
Lincoln v Walsall  
Plymouth v Newport  
Preston NE v Wigan

**Fourth division** \_\_\_\_\_ med., glass paddles 17116, opaque  
**Crewe v Darlington (7.30)** \_\_\_\_\_ Saloons, 1,000 cc and 850 cc Mins (all at  
 Thruout Caravel, from 2.30 pm).  
**Hartlepool v Blackpool** \_\_\_\_\_ **MOTOR CYCLING:** transnational **Races**  
 (at Oulton Park Circuit, from 12.30 pm).  
**Hersford v Exeter (7.30)** \_\_\_\_\_ **ATHLETICS:** UAU championships (at Crystal  
 Palace); Belfast Marathon.  
**Manxfield v Southend** \_\_\_\_\_ **SWIMMING:** Speedo meeting (at Cardiff).

Northants v Gloucestershire (7.30)  
 Stockport v Halifax (7.30)  
 Swindon v Chester  
 Torquay v Northampton  
 Transvaal v Bury (3.15)  
 Warwick v Gloucestershire (7.30)  
 Peterborough v Milton Keynes (7.30), League  
 Cup: Cradley Heath v Belle Vue (11.0), Halifax  
 v Swindon (7.30), Ipswich v Sheffield (11.0),  
 King's Lynn v Coventry (11.0), Reading v  
 Wolverhampton (11.), Knockout Cup:  
 Birmingham v Evesham Port, Canterbury v

**HITACHI CUP:** Final: Second Leg: Wycombe Wanderers v Farnborough Town.  
**CENTRAL LEAGUE:** Second division: Sunderland v Scunthorpe (7.30); Wigan v Grimsby (7.0).

**FOOTBALL COMBINATIONS:** Birmingham v Swansea (2.0). **SUSSEX SENIOR CUP:** Final: Brighton v Burgess Hill (7.30).

**HONG KONG:** Football: Chinese Football Tournament.

## Hong Kong boost

Hong Kong. (Reuters) - Hong

Casualty; AFC's James v Collier Row (7.30);  
Parnart v Burnham; Redhill v Tringham  
Town; Harry Sunderland Shields Second  
round; Crown and Manor v Yeading; Chingford  
v Brent; North Greenford v Ulysses

*Journal of Management Studies*, 20(6), 791-806.

been drawn in a group with Paraguay, China and Mexico in the world youth championship in the Soviet Union from August 24 to September 7.

Canada Group 81 (in Bakur: Englan  
Parguty, Chirs, Medoc.

1-1	2-1/2	3-3	4-1	5-1/2	6-1	7-1/2	8-1/2	9-1	10-1	11-1	12-1/2	13-1	14-1	15-3	16-1/2	17-2	18-3	19-1	20-3	21-1/2	22-1	23-1	24-3	25-1	26-1	27-3	28-1/2	29-1/2	30-1/2	31-1/2	32-1	33-3	34-1/2	35-1	36-1	37-3	38-3	39-3	40-1	41-3	42-1	43-1/2	44-1/2	45-1	46-1/2	47-1/2	48-1	49-1/2	50-1	51-1/2	52-1	53-1/2	54-1	55-3
-----	-------	-----	-----	-------	-----	-------	-------	-----	------	------	--------	------	------	------	--------	------	------	------	------	--------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------	--------	--------	--------	------	------	--------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	--------	--------	------	--------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	--------	------	------

100

100-443887-100

07/01/12

SECOND DIVISION: J Aldridge (Oxford), 31; D  
Geddes (Birmingham), 23 (10 for Barnsley); G  
Crawford (Shrewsbury), 20.

THIRD DIVISION: T Tynan (Plymouth), 32; S  
Orell (Aberdeen), 27; T Senter (Reading), 27.

FOURTH DIVISION: J Clayton (Trameter), 35.  
Aldock (Colchester), 28; C Clarke

Soviet Union from August 24  
September 7.

DRAWN: Group A (in Erevan): Hungary,  
Columbia, Tunisia, Bulgaria. Group B (in Tiflis):  
Ireland, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Spain. Group  
(in Minsk): Soviet Union, Australia, Nigeria,  
Canada, Oman B (in Baku): France

Parapara, 27, 1990. *Journal of Tropical Ecology*, 6, 1-12.

100-443887-100

10







RACING: PIGGOTT PRAISES SHADEED'S COURAGE

# Guineas must not be devalued

By Michael Seely

The former traditional world of racing is now every bit as aggressive and professional as any other sport. It could well have been Michael Seely's determination to secure the services of Lester Piggott and his snap decision to risk a £550 fine by sending Shadeed down to the start halfway through the parade that may well have tipped the scales in the winner's favour in that unforgettable finish to the General Accident 2,000 Guineas at Newmarket on Saturday.

The classics are the major battles in the war for supremacy between the top trainers, and Stoute, Luca Cumani and Clive Brittain had excelled themselves as they produced Shadeed, Baim and Supreme Leader fit to run for their lives in the first important confrontation between the three-year-olds.

The Princess of the Desert, the Maktoom brothers of Dubai, must have been thrilled to see their mare by the lights not only between Shadeed and Baim, but also by that between Oh So Sharp and Bahathir in Thursday's General Accident 1,000 Guineas.

Shadeed was the first to acknowledge Shadeed's courage after the 11 times champion jockey had claimed his 39th classic and his fourth 2,000 Guineas. "Shadeed did not feel the same horse that I rode on Thursday. I'm sure he's better than this. I was very worried in the dip, but I'll say this for him, he's very brave."

As for Baim, it was no wonder that Cumani was a bitterly disappointed man in the unsaddling enclosure. Not only did the trainer have to face the frustrating experience of having Piggott desert him at the 11th hour, but he then saw the dice further loaded against him when the second favourite, Baim, was sent to the front.

Baim battled his heart out in the last two furlongs with Willie Carson riding at his most forceful and determined. But the little Northern Baby colt was forced to use his speed twice, in the first place to reach a challenging position and second to launch his attack as Shadeed quickened in front of him.

The best prices now available about Shadeed and Baim for the Derby are 4-1. But those who are tempted to devalue Saturday's form as a guide to pinpointing the likely winner of the riband of the Turf do so at their peril.

The fact that the first three home came clean away from their rivals to record a fast comparative time means that this was a high class Guineas. To be sure Shadeed is a highly strung colt, who now has to be taught to settle and whose nerves will have to survive the rigours of the Epsom preliminaries. But he is still a three-year-old of the highest calibre, whose breeding suggests he should possess sufficient stamina to match his admirable speed.

Baim, for his part, certainly ran as every bit as satisfactory a trial as did Mill Reef, Roberto and Grundy, who all finished second in the Guineas prior to their Derby triumphs in 1971, 72 and 75.

In finishing a close third, Supreme Leader advertised not only his own excellence but also the form of the Wood Ditton Stakes. "I always knew this was a very good colt," Clive Brittain, the trainer, said. "He'll now go straight to Epsom. There are possible stamina doubts on the dam's side, but Busto's influence should counterbalance that."

Millers Mate, the new third favourite for the Derby after his three-lengths defeat of Supreme Leader at Newmarket, may now have to miss his meeting with Law Society and Potoki in tomorrow's Chester Vase. "Millers Mate was not trotting out sound after some work this morning," Stoute said yesterday. "But, we'll know more this evening and even more in the morning."

However, Vin de France, who finished fourth in the Wood Ditton, is now bound for York after an easy Kempton victory on Saturday. "The colt will now go for the Mecca-Dante Stakes," Henry Cecil said after Madoro had given the Warren Place trainer his fourth victory of the afternoon.

Finally, the highest credit is due to the banned Walter Swinburn. Stoute's stable jockey not only went with Piggott when he rode Shadeed in his pre-Guineas work, he lunched with the maestro on Saturday and cheered him to the echo after the favourite's win. "I'm going to spend the next fortnight or so riding work and keeping fit. There's a lot more at home and a lot to look forward to as well," Swinburn said.

## Full result of 2,000 Guineas

1. SHADEED (10) (Irish) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100) (101) (102) (103) (104) (105) (106) (107) (108) (109) (110) (111) (112) (113) (114) (115) (116) (117) (118) (119) (120) (121) (122) (123) (124) (125) (126) (127) (128) (129) (130) (131) (132) (133) (134) (135) (136) (137) (138) (139) (140) (141) (142) (143) (144) (145) (146) (147) (148) (149) (150) (151) (152) (153) (154) (155) (156) (157) (158) (159) (160) (161) (162) (163) (164) (165) (166) (167) (168) (169) (170) (171) (172) (173) (174) (175) (176) (177) (178) (179) (180) (181) (182) (183) (184) (185) (186) (187) (188) (189) (190) (191) (192) (193) (194) (195) (196) (197) (198) (199) (200) (201) (202) (203) (204) (205) (206) (207) (208) (209) (210) (211) (212) (213) (214) (215) (216) (217) (218) (219) (220) (221) (222) (223) (224) (225) (226) (227) (228) (229) (230) (231) (232) (233) (234) (235) (236) (237) (238) (239) (240) (241) (242) (243) (244) (245) (246) (247) (248) (249) (250) (251) (252) (253) (254) (255) (256) (257) (258) (259) (260) (261) (262) (263) (264) (265) (266) (267) (268) (269) (270) (271) (272) (273) (274) (275) (276) (277) (278) (279) (280) (281) (282) (283) (284) (285) (286) (287) (288) (289) (290) (291) (292) (293) (294) (295) (296) (297) (298) (299) (300) (301) (302) (303) (304) (305) (306) (307) (308) (309) (310) (311) (312) (313) (314) (315) (316) (317) (318) (319) (320) (321) (322) (323) (324) (325) (326) (327) (328) (329) (330) (331) (332) (333) (334) (335) (336) (337) (338) (339) (340) (341) (342) (343) (344) (345) (346) (347) (348) (349) (350) (351) (352) (353) (354) (355) (356) (357) (358) (359) (360) (361) (362) (363) (364) (365) (366) (367) (368) (369) (370) (371) (372) (373) (374) (375) (376) (377) (378) (379) (380) (381) (382) (383) (384) (385) (386) (387) (388) (389) (390) (391) (392) (393) (394) (395) (396) (397) (398) (399) (400) (401) (402) (403) (404) (405) (406) (407) (408) (409) (410) (411) (412) (413) (414) (415) (416) (417) (418) (419) (420) (421) (422) (423) (424) (425) (426) (427) (428) (429) (430) (431) (432) (433) (434) (435) (436) (437) (438) (439) (440) (441) (442) (443) (444) (445) (446) (447) (448) (449) (450) (451) (452) (453) (454) (455) (456) (457) (458) (459) (460) (461) (462) (463) (464) (465) (466) (467) (468) (469) (470) (471) (472) (473) (474) (475) (476) (477) (478) (479) (480) (481) (482) (483) (484) (485) (486) (487) (488) (489) (490) (491) (492) (493) (494) (495) (496) (497) (498) (499) (500) (501) (502) (503) (504) (505) (506) (507) (508) (509) (510) (511) (512) (513) (514) (515) (516) (517) (518) (519) (520) (521) (522) (523) (524) (525) (526) (527) (528) (529) (530) (531) (532) (533) (534) (535) (536) (537) (538) (539) (540) (541) (542) (543) (544) (545) (546) (547) (548) (549) (550) (551) (552) (553) (554) (555) (556) (557) (558) (559) (560) (561) (562) (563) (564) (565) (566) (567) (568) (569) (570) (571) (572) (573) (574) (575) (576) (577) (578) (579) (580) (581) (582) (583) (584) (585) (586) (587) (588) (589) (590) (591) (592) (593) (594) (595) (596) (597) (598) (599) (600) (601) (602) (603) (604) (605) (606) (607) (608) (609) (610) (611) (612) (613) (614) (615) (616) (617) (618) (619) (620) (621) (622) (623) (624) (625) (626) (627) (628) (629) (630) (631) (632) (633) (634) (635) (636) (637) (638) (639) (640) (641) (642) (643) (644) (645) (646) (647) (648) (649) (650) (651) (652) (653) (654) (655) (656) (657) (658) (659) (660) (661) (662) (663) (664) (665) (666) (667) (668) (669) (670) (671) (672) (673) (674) (675) (676) (677) (678) (679) (680) (681) (682) (683) (684) (685) (686) (687) (688) (689) (690) (691) (692) (693) (694) (695) (696) (697) (698) (699) (700) (701) (702) (703) (704) (705) (706) (707) (708) (709) (710) (711) (712) (713) (714) (715) (716) (717) (718) (719) (720) (721) (722) (723) (724) (725) (726) (727) (728) (729) (730) (731) (732) (733) (734) (735) (736) (737) (738) (739) (740) (741) (742) (743) (744) (745) (746) (747) (748) (749) (750) (751) (752) (753) (754) (755) (756) (757) (758) (759) (760) (761) (762) (763) (764) (765) (766) (767) (768) (769) (770) (771) (772) (773) (774) (775) (776) (777) (778) (779) (780) (781) (782) (783) (784) (785) (786) (787) (788) (789) (790) (791) (792) (793) (794) (795) (796) (797) (798) (799) (800) (801) (802) (803) (804) (805) (806) (807) (808) (809) (810) (811) (812) (813) (814) (815) (816) (817) (818) (819) (820) (821) (822) (823) (824) (825) (826) (827) (828) (829) (830) (831) (832) (833) (834) (835) (836) (837) (838) (839) (840) (841) (842) (843) (844) (845) (846) (847) (848) (849) (850) (851) (852) (853) (854) (855) (856) (857) (858) (859) (860) (861) (862) (863) (864) (865) (866) (867) (868) (869) (870) (871) (872) (873) (874) (875) (876) (877) (878) (879) (880) (881) (882) (883) (884) (885) (886) (887) (888) (889) (890) (891) (892) (893) (894) (895) (896) (897) (898) (899) (900) (901) (902) (903) (904) (905) (906) (907) (908) (909) (910) (911) (912) (913) (914) (915) (916) (917) (918) (919) (920) (921) (922) (923) (924) (925) (926) (927) (928) (929) (930) (931) (932) (933) (934) (935) (936) (937) (938) (939) (940) (941) (942) (943) (944) (945) (946) (947) (948) (949) (950) (951) (952) (953) (954) (955) (956) (957) (958) (959) (960) (961) (962) (963) (964) (965) (966) (967) (968) (969) (970) (971) (972) (973) (974) (975) (976) (977) (978) (979) (980) (981) (982) (983) (984) (985) (986) (987) (988) (989) (990) (991) (992) (993) (994) (995) (996) (997) (998) (999) (1000) (1001) (1002) (1003) (1004) (1005) (1006) (1007) (1008) (1009) (1010) (1011) (1012) (1013) (1014) (1015) (1016) (1017) (1018) (1019) (1020) (1021) (1022) (1023) (1024) (1025) (1026) (1027) (1028) (1029) (1030) (1031) (1032) (1033) (1034) (1035) (1036) (1037) (1038) (1039) (1040) (1041) (1042) (1043) (1044) (1045) (1046) (1047) (1048) (1049) (1050) (1051) (1052) (1053) (1054) (1055) (1056) (1057) (1058) (1059) (1060) (1061) (1062) (1063) (1064) (1065) (1066) (1067) (1068) (1069) (1070) (1071) (1072) (1073) (1074) (1075) (1076) (1077) (1078) (1079) (1080) (1081) (1082) (1083) (1084) (1085) (1086) (1087) (1088) (1089) (1090) (1091) (1092) (1093) (1094) (1095) (1096) (1097) (1098) (1099) (1100) (1101) (1102) (1103) (1104) (1105) (1106) (1107) (1108) (1109) (1110) (1111) (1112) (1113) (1114) (1115) (1116) (1117) (1118) (1119) (1120) (1121) (1122) (1123) (1124) (1125) (1126) (1127) (1128) (1129) (1130) (1131) (1132) (1133) (1134) (1135) (1136) (1137) (1138) (1139) (1140) (1141) (1142) (1143) (1144) (1145) (1146) (1147) (1148) (1149) (1150) (1151) (1152) (1153) (1154) (1155) (1156) (1157) (1158) (1159) (1160) (1161) (1162) (1163) (1164) (1165) (1166) (1167) (1168) (1169) (1170) (1171) (1172) (1173) (1174) (1175) (1176) (1177) (1178) (1179) (1180) (1181) (1182) (1183) (1184) (1185) (1186) (1187) (1188) (1189) (1190) (1191) (1192) (1193) (1194) (1195) (1196) (1197) (1198) (1199) (1200) (1201) (1202) (1203) (1204) (1205) (1206) (1207) (1208) (1209) (1210) (1211) (1212) (1213) (1214) (1215) (1216) (1217) (1218) (1219) (1220) (1221) (1222) (1223) (1224) (1225) (1226) (1227) (1228) (1229) (1230) (1231) (1232) (1233) (1234) (1235) (1236) (1237) (1238) (1239) (1240) (1241) (1242) (1243) (1244) (1245) (1246) (1247) (1248) (1249) (1250) (1251) (1252) (1253) (1254) (1255) (1256) (1257) (1258) (1259) (1260) (1261) (1262) (1263) (1264) (1265) (1266) (1267) (1268) (1269) (1270) (1271) (1272) (1273) (1274) (1275) (1276) (1277) (1278) (1279) (1280) (1281) (1282) (1283) (1284) (1285) (1286) (1287) (1288) (1289) (1290) (1291) (1292) (1293) (1294) (1295) (1296) (1297) (1298) (1299) (1300) (1301) (1302) (1303) (1304) (1305) (1306) (1307) (1308) (1309) (1310) (1311) (1312) (1313) (1314) (1315) (1316) (1317) (1318) (1319) (1320) (1321) (1322) (1323) (1324) (1325) (1326) (1327) (1328) (1329) (1330) (1331) (1332) (1333) (1334) (1335) (1336) (1337) (1338) (1339) (1340) (1341) (1342) (1343) (1344) (1345) (1346) (1347) (1348) (1349) (1350) (1351) (1352) (1353) (1354) (1355) (1356) (1357) (1358) (1359) (1360) (1361) (1362) (1363) (1364) (1365) (1366) (1367) (1368) (1369) (1370) (1371) (1372) (1373) (1374) (1375) (1376) (1377) (1378) (1379) (1380) (1381) (1382) (1383) (1384) (1385) (1386) (1387) (1388) (1389) (1390) (1391) (1392) (1393) (1394) (1395) (1396) (1397) (1398) (1399) (1400) (1401) (1402) (1403) (1404) (1405) (1406) (1407) (1408) (1409) (1410) (1411) (1412) (1413) (1414) (1415) (1416) (1417) (1418) (1419) (1420) (1421) (1422) (1423) (1424) (1425) (1426) (1427) (1428) (1429) (1430) (1431) (1432) (1433) (1434) (1435) (1436) (1437) (1438) (1439) (1440) (1441) (1442) (1443) (1444) (1445) (1446) (1447) (1448) (1449) (1450) (1451) (1452) (1453) (1454) (1455) (1456) (1457) (1458) (1459) (1460) (1461) (1462) (1463) (1464) (1465) (1466) (1467) (1468) (1469) (1470) (1471) (1472) (1473) (1474) (1475) (1476) (1477) (1478) (1479) (1480) (1481) (1482) (1483) (1484) (1485) (1486) (1487) (1488) (1489) (1490) (1491) (1492) (1493) (1494) (1495) (1496) (1497) (1498) (1499) (1500) (1501) (1502) (1503) (1504) (1505) (1506) (1507) (1508) (1509) (1510) (1511) (1512) (1513) (1514) (1515) (1516) (1517) (1518) (1519) (1520) (1521) (1522) (1523) (1524) (1525) (1526) (1527) (1528) (1529) (1530) (1531) (1532) (1533) (1534) (1535) (1536) (1537) (1538) (1539) (1540) (1541) (1542) (1543) (1544) (1545) (1546) (1547) (1548) (1549) (1550) (1551) (1552) (1553) (1554) (1555) (1556) (1557) (1558) (1559) (1560) (1561) (1562) (1563) (1564) (1565) (1566) (1567) (1568) (1569) (1570) (1571) (1572) (1573) (1574) (1575) (1576) (1577) (1578) (1579) (1580) (1581) (1582) (1583) (1584) (1585) (1586) (1587) (1588) (1589) (1590) (1591) (1592) (1593) (1594) (1595) (1596) (1597) (1598) (1599) (1600) (1601) (1602) (1603) (1604) (1605) (1606) (1607) (1608) (1609) (1610) (1611) (1612) (1613) (1614) (1615) (1616) (1617) (1618) (1619) (1620) (1621) (1622) (1623) (1624) (1625) (1626) (1627) (1628) (1629) (1630) (1631) (1632) (1633) (1634) (1635) (1636) (1637) (1638) (1639) (1640) (1641) (1642) (1643) (1644) (1645) (1646) (1647) (1648) (1649) (1650) (1651) (1652) (1653) (1654) (1655) (1656) (1657) (1658) (1659) (1660) (1661) (1662) (1663) (1664) (1665) (1666) (1667) (1668) (1669) (1670) (1671) (1672) (1673) (1674) (1675) (1676) (1677) (1678) (1679) (1680) (1681) (1682) (1683) (1684) (1685) (1686) (1687) (1688) (1689) (1690) (1691) (1692) (1693) (1694) (1695) (1696) (1697) (1698) (1699) (1700) (1701) (1702) (1703) (1704) (1705) (1706) (1707) (1708) (1709) (1710) (1711) (1712) (1713) (1714) (1715) (1716) (1717) (1718) (1719) (1720) (1721) (1722) (1723) (1724) (1725) (1726) (1727) (1728) (1729) (1730) (1731) (1732) (1733) (1734) (1735) (1736) (1737) (1738) (1739) (1740) (1741) (1742) (1743) (1744) (1745) (1746) (1747) (1748) (1749) (1750) (1751) (1752) (1753) (1754) (1755) (1756) (1757) (1758) (1759) (1760) (1761) (1762) (1763) (1764) (1765) (1766) (1767) (1768) (1769) (1770) (1771) (1772) (1773) (1774) (1775) (1776) (1777) (1778) (1779) (1780) (1781) (1782) (1783) (1784) (1785) (1786) (1787) (1788) (1789) (1790) (1791) (1792) (1793) (1794) (1795) (1796) (1797) (1798) (1799) (1800) (1801) (1802) (1803) (1804) (1805) (1806) (1807) (1808) (1809) (1810) (1811) (1812) (1813) (1814) (1815) (1816) (1817) (1818) (1819) (1820) (1821) (1822) (1823) (1824) (1825) (1826) (1827) (1828) (1829) (1830) (1831) (1832) (1833) (1834) (1835) (1836) (1837) (1838) (1839) (1840) (1841) (1842) (1843) (1844) (1845) (1846) (1847) (1848) (1849) (1850) (1851) (1852) (1853) (1854) (1855) (1856) (1857) (1858) (1859) (1860) (1861) (1862) (1863) (1864) (1865) (1866) (1867) (1868) (1869) (1870) (1871) (1872) (1873) (1874) (1875) (1876) (1877) (1878) (1879) (1880) (1881) (1882) (1883) (1884) (1885) (1886) (1887) (1888) (1889) (1890) (1891) (1892) (1893) (1894) (1895) (1896) (1897) (1898) (1899) (1900) (1901) (1902) (1903) (1904) (1905) (1906) (1907) (1908) (1909) (1910) (1911) (1912) (1913) (1914) (1915) (1916) (1917) (1918) (1919) (1920) (1921) (1922) (1923) (1924) (1925) (1926) (1927) (1928) (1929) (1930) (1931) (1932) (1933) (1934) (1935) (1936) (1937) (1938) (1939) (1940) (1941) (1942) (1943) (1944) (1945) (1946) (1947) (1948) (1949) (1950) (1951) (1952) (1953) (1954) (1955) (1956) (1957) (1958) (1959) (1960) (1961) (1962) (1963) (1964) (1965) (1966) (1967) (1968) (1969) (1970) (1971) (1972) (1973) (1974) (1975) (1976) (1977) (1978) (1979) (1980) (1981) (1982) (1983) (1984) (1985) (1986) (1987) (1988) (1989) (1990) (1991) (1992) (1993) (1994) (1995) (1996) (1997) (1998) (1999) (2000) (2001) (2002) (2003) (2004) (2005) (2006) (2007) (2008) (2009) (2010) (2011) (2012) (2013) (2014) (2015) (2016) (2017) (2018) (2019) (2020) (2021) (2022) (2023) (2024) (2025) (2026) (2027) (2028) (2029) (2030) (20







# PERSONAL COLUMNS

01-837 2104 and 01-278 9232

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS**  
 Births, marriages, deaths, and other personal notices. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**MEMORIAL SERVICES**  
 Memorials, obituaries, and funeral notices. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**IN MEMORIAM**  
 In memoriam notices and obituaries. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**BIRTHS**  
 Birth notices and announcements. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**MARRIAGES**  
 Marriage notices and announcements. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**DEATHS**  
 Death notices and obituaries. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**DISCOUNTED FARES**  
 Discounted fares and travel offers. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**FOR SALE**  
 Items for sale, including property and goods. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**WANTED**  
 Wanted notices and advertisements. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**RENTALS**  
 Rental notices and advertisements. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**ENTERTAINMENTS**  
 Entertainment notices and advertisements. For details, see the full column on page 19.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**  
 General advertisements and notices. For details, see the full column on page 19.

## PERSONAL COLUMNS

01-837 2104 and 01-278 9232

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

DISCOUNTED FARES

FOR SALE

PROPERTY

SOUTH OF THE THAMES

WANDSWORTH COMMON

BLACKHEATH, SEVEN VILLES ON CHALK

SOUTH ENGLAND

MARLOW COMMON

ALPES MARITIMES

PART TIME VACANCIES

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

SECRETARY/PA

INTERNATIONAL

BOND STREET

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

BELGRAVIA

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

## SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARY/PA

INTERNATIONAL

BOND STREET

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

BELGRAVIA

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

## RENTALS

Trade 01-837 1804

Private 01-837 3333 or 3311

SECRETARY/PA

INTERNATIONAL

BOND STREET

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST

BELGRAVIA

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/PA

ASSISTANT

SECRETARY/



# Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

6.50 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and John Mountray. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.55, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport news at 7.30, 7.45 and 8.20; pop music news at 8.15; Barry Cryer reviews the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, VE Day 40 Years On. The guest is Anita Harris.

9.20 Bonanza. A long cattle drive is made more difficult by the friction between a young cowboy and his father and the Ponderosa's trail boss (r).

10.05 Cartoon. The Blue Danube. Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

10.30 Play School, presented by Fiolla Benjamin. The guest is Ben Bazel.

10.50 Film: Tubby the Tuba (1977). An animated version of the classic children's story, with the voices of, among others, Dick Van Dyke, Pearl Bailey and Hermione Ginkoff. Directed by Alexander Schure.

12.10 Culture Club in Concert at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (r).

1.00 News summary and weather.

1.05 Film: The Way Ahead (1944) starring David Niven. A classic Second World War film that tells the story of a group of civilians from different walks of life who are moulded into soldiers. Directed by Carol Reed.

2.55 Film: The Way to the Stars (1945) starring Michael Redgrave and John Mills. The story of two wartime pilots as a tribute to the men of the RAF. Directed by Anthony Asquith.

4.40 Final Score. The football and racing results.

5.05 News with Richard Whitmore. Weather. 5.15 Regional news.

5.20 Film: Little Lord Fauntleroy (1980) starring Alec Guinness, Ricky Schroder, Connie Booth and Eric Porter. Victorian moral tale about a crusty old earl who disinherited his son when he married a commoner. The earl learns to regret his hasty action when he becomes captivated by his wise grandson. Directed by Jack Gold (Ceebox).

7.00 Wogan. The guests are Ruth Madoc, Brian Johnston, Ruth Branner, Phil Collins and the Pointer Sisters.

7.30 The World's Strongest Man. Eight muscle men compete for the Dai Trucks Trophy. John Craven introduces the action from Mora in Sweden where Great Britain's hopes rest on the immense frame of Geoff Capes. Other competitors come from America, the Netherlands, Iceland, Canada, Kenya, West Germany and Sweden.

8.30 Three Up, Two Down. Part four of the comedy series and Daphne tries all means possible to exclude the uncouth Sam from her social life (Ceebox).

9.00 News with Richard Whitmore. Weather.

9.15 Film: The Main Event (1979) starring Barbra Streisand and Ryan O'Neal. Romantic comedy about a businesswoman who, after seeing her business ruined, discovers that her only asset is a contract with a reluctant boxer. She insists that he must use his skills and start winning some fights. Directed by Howard Zieff.

11.00 Barry Manilow. A concert recorded at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham. His guests, for the second time, are the East Cheshire Youth Operatic Society who join him for a performance of One Voice.

11.50 Weather.

## TV-am

7.00 Good Morning Britain, presented by Penny Boyd and Arabella White. A Bank Holiday Special with guests Depeche Mode, Strawberry Switchblade, Paula Yates and Claire Grogan. Charles Golding reviews the latest films and newsmaker Jonathan Holmes presents his Pop Special. The programme also includes the results of the Face of '85 competition. The news headlines are at 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00.

9.25 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.25 Cartoon. Zoom and Bored.

10.30 Film: The Undiscovered (1985) starring John Wayne and Rick Hudson. Post American Civil War epic about a victorious Union colonel and his followers who decide to make a living by selling wild horses, whose paths cross with a defeated Confederate colonel, who is taking his family to live in Mexico. Directed by Andrew W. McLaglen.

12.30 Bank Holiday Sport Special, introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is: 12.30 Sports Desk; 12.35 Football preview; 12.50 and 1.05 Golf: The Tournament of Champions from Carlsbad, California; 1.00 News; 1.30, 1.50 and 4.00 World Pool Challenge from The Caffe Pavilion, Southend, featuring Steve Davis and American pool star, Jim Rampe; 1.55 the ITV Six 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 from Doncaster and the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 from Kempton; 3.50 Half-time scores and reports; 4.45 Results.

5.00 News.

5.05 Film: Carry On Camping (1969). Puns and innuendo galore from the usual Carry On team. Among the characters are two lusty young men who try to trick their rather stuffy girlfriends into a nudist camp holiday and the Potters, a couple from suburban who ride a tandem. Directed by Gerald Thomas.

6.35 Crossroads. Paul Ross thinks that he is being rushed into buying a house.

7.00 What's My Line? Eamonn Andrews's panel consists of Jill Cooper, George Gale, Eric Wise, Patrick Mower and Barbara Kelly.

7.30 Coronation Street. A surprise day out for the Tisesays ends up with tea for two (Oracle).

8.00 Roll Over Beethoven. Comedy series starring Liz Goddard as the piano teacher and her pupils, now teamed up with Marvin, with the blessings of her father, Oliver (Oracle).

8.30 Film: Hawk the Slayer (1980) starring Jack Palance, John Terry, Catriona MacColl and Harry Andrews. A sword-swinging yarn with Palance in his usual role of villain, this time as Volkan, an evil man who roams the country with his hideously deformed face hidden by a black mask. His adversary, clean cut and wholesome, is his younger brother, Hawk (John Terry). Directed by Terry Marshall.

9.15 News.

10.30 Kojak. A feature-length episode in which the New York Police Lieutenant is threatened by a rich and influential New York State county chairman after he accuses, in public, her grandson, Assistant District Attorney Gregory Burton, of clandestine operations. Starring Tony Danza, Geraldine Page and Charles Kimbrough.

12.15 Night Thoughts from Katharine Whitmore.

## BBC 2

6.30 Open University: Special Needs in Education. 6.55 Chancellor's School. Ends at 7.20. 9.00 Ceebox.

10.00 You and Me. For the very young (r). 10.12 Ceebox.

1.50 Racing from Maycock Park. July 25. Coverage of three races - the Maudsley Handicap (2.00); the Swinton Insurance Brokers Trophy (2.25); and the Contractors Mechanical Plant Engineers Handicap (3.10).

3.25 Film: Tom Sawyer (1981). A Russian-made version of the Mark Twain classic starring Fedor Stukov and Vadik Sushakov as Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn who, to test out their theory of the best way of curing warts, arrive at a graveyard at midnight with all the ingredients they require only to be witnesses to a dastardly crime. Directed by Stanislav Govorukhin (English version by Michael Bakewell).

5.40 Horowitz in London. A celebrity recital by the famous pianist recorded three years ago at the Royal Festival Hall in the presence of The Prince of Wales. Horowitz plays Scarlatti's Sonata in A flat major, (Kk127); F minor (Kk486); F minor (Kk184); A major (Kk101); B minor (Kk87); E major (Kk135); Schumann's Kinderszenen, Op 15; and Rachmaninov's Sonata in B flat major, Op 36 No 2. The performance is introduced by Robin Ray (r).

6.50 Flower of the Month. Geoffrey Smith with advice on the daisies.

7.00 Fat Men in the Kitchen. From the safety of his kitchen Hill kitchen Tom Vernon tastes the cuisine of Hungary. Then, during a lightning tour of Budapest, samples the fare of the renowned restaurant of János Gundacs famous for its cancanes, stuffed with nuts and raisins and covered in a chocolate sauce (Ceebox).

7.30 The Orson Welles Story. The second and final part of the Arena profile of the genius of the cinema (r).

8.25 The Raid on Top Malo. A clinical account, recalled by those who took part in the exercise, of how 19 men from the Mountain and Arctic Warfare Cadre, a specialist unit of the Royal Marines, engaged an Argentine forward position, sprayed with a variety of movements and positions, during the war in the Falklands.

9.15 Arena: Hugh Masekela - The African Ambassador. A profile of the celebrated black trumpeter who has recently returned to Botswana after 25 years of world-wide acclaim (see Choice).

10.40 Film: The Todd Killings (1970) starring Robert F. Lyons and Richard Thomas. Tipton, based on fact, about a psychopath who murdered a number of girls from the small American town of Darlington where he lived. Directed by Barry Shear.

12.10 Weather.

## CHANNEL 4

2.25 Film: The Five Pennies (1959) starring Danny Kaye as the Roaring Twenties comedian playing 'Red Nichols'. A biography of the celebrated musician who, after his clearing gets him the sack from his first band, forms his own quintet, The Five Pennies. With Barbara Bel Geddes, Louis Armstrong and Bob Crosby. Directed by Melville Shavelson.

4.30 Isaura the Slave Girl. Leoncio restricts the privileges of Isaura and gives instructions that Tobias must never again enter Santa Cruz. Followed by Fantastico. A celebration of the music and vitality of modern Brazil.

5.30 I Could Do That. Part four of the series following the fortunes of four young people from the north of England who each want to start up their own business.

6.00 Where in the World? Travel quiz, presented by Ray Alan. The questions on the capital, John Carter and John Julius Norwich, are joined by Jill Crawshaw, Stephen Danoos, Jill Cooper and Alan Williams.

6.30 Wheeltracks. The second programme in the motor racing series, featuring a tight budget, the pros and cons of diesel, the inexpensive cars from Eastern Europe, the depreciation in value of used cars, and the pitfalls of running an old car.

7.00 News summary and weather followed by The Gay Byrne Special. An edition of the popular Dublin show which featured the amazing talents of magician Paul Daniels.

8.00 Brookside. Terry is not having a happy time. First, he begins to believe that there is something going on between Michelle and her dancing teacher, then Victor appears in the Close.

8.30 Mann's Best Friends. Comedy series starring Fulton Mackay as Ordney, a retired board official, who puts his man management skills to use on the household of Henry Mann in exchange for rent-free accommodation.

9.00 The Fourth Programme. The fourth programme of the documentary series that captures the memories of those who participated in the final years of the British Empire. In tonight's episode, the spotlight is on the horrors that occurred in the Punjab during 1946-47 speak for the first time in public (see Choice).

10.00 Newstart. American domestic comedy series starring Bob Odenkirk. The 10.30 The Eleventh Hour: A Nuclear Future? Site One: Holy Logic. A documentary that examines the fears of some of the residents who live under the shadow of the United States Navy's nuclear submarines for the past 24 years. Can't Beat It: Examines how nuclear politics has brought together a disparate collection of groups.

11.50 Closedown.

## CHOICE

Television's primary function this week is that of a moving-picture book. As six programmes mark VE Day, another recalls the Falklands conflict and Sir Edward Elgar's greatest hit clocks up air-time like a taximeter, the fourth part of Granada's *END OF EMPIRE* (Channel 4, 9.00 pm) serves as a curtain-raiser commenting on the play. The week's themes - patriotism, bigotry and the casual cruelty of the carving up of continents at conference tables - are all foreshadowed in tonight's account of the death of the Raj and the growth of the rib ripped from India which became Pakistan. The advantage, and irony, of a series about Britain's colonial past is that all the surviving witnesses speak perfect English: the phrase, "It was not a pretty sight, I assure you",

used by an Indian to describe the sight of a breast-feeding mother killed by a lance thrown her child and herself, makes a point which no sub-title could. Equally, the manner of the deaths of two of tonight's defendants against the charge of imperial arrogance - Lord Louis Mountbatten and Mrs Indira Gandhi - provides its own below-the-surface sting.

In 1940's South Africa, a white padre visited a little black boy in a school sanatorium. "What will make you better?", asked the priest. "A trumpet", said the child, fresh from the life of a black film biography, *Boy With a Horn*. The padre, vowed to poverty, begged £15 and bought the instrument. The boy was Hugh

## Radio 4

Masekela, the jazz musician profiled by *ARENA* (BBC 2, 9.15 pm). The priest, who tells the story himself in *Arany* (BBC 2, 9.15 pm), was Trevor Huddleston. The profile is marred only by its presenter, Vivian Goldman, a music journalist who behaves, in vision, like a shellshock victim at a firework display, and should probably stick to print.

To all those worried about the validity of professional advice-givers, I can only say: Dear Worried, why not try IF I WERE YOU (Radio 4, 7.20 pm), a prod at the pundits which confirms the suspicion that the man who plants an apple tree on Sunday can declare himself a fruit-grower on Monday.

Mark Lawson

The panel game played out tonight. 7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 If I Were You. Patrick Hannan takes a special look at advice columns, guides and consumer magazines in the first of six programmes.

7.45 Science Now, with Peter Evans. 7.15 The Monday Play: "The Wall" by Henrik Ibsen - a new production directed by John Tydenman, with Gary Bond, Clive Merrison, Tessa Worley and Annabel Lanyon.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Voices in an Empty Room" by Frances King in 12 parts. 10.25 Western. 10.30 The World Tonight, 11.00 News.

11.15 The Health and Me. John Burrows shares memories of his life-long relationship with Hampstead Heath (r). 12.00-12.15pm News; Weather; 12.30 Shipping Forecast.

12.55 (available in England and Wales only) as above except: 1.55-2.00pm Shipping Forecast; 2.05-2.15pm (continued); 11.00-12.00 Open University; 11.30 Music and World; 11.50 An Enlightened Historian.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Couperin's Concerto for Violin and Piano (r). 7.15 The Definitive Naxos. 7.20 The Definitive Naxos. 7.25 The Definitive Naxos. 7.30 The Definitive Naxos. 7.35 The Definitive Naxos. 7.40 The Definitive Naxos. 7.45 The Definitive Naxos. 7.50 The Definitive Naxos. 7.55 The Definitive Naxos. 8.00 The Definitive Naxos. 8.05 The Definitive Naxos. 8.10 The Definitive Naxos. 8.15 The Definitive Naxos. 8.20 The Definitive Naxos. 8.25 The Definitive Naxos. 8.30 The Definitive Naxos. 8.35 The Definitive Naxos. 8.40 The Definitive Naxos. 8.45 The Definitive Naxos. 8.50 The Definitive Naxos. 8.55 The Definitive Naxos. 9.00 The Definitive Naxos. 9.05 The Definitive Naxos. 9.10 The Definitive Naxos. 9.15 The Definitive Naxos. 9.20 The Definitive Naxos. 9.25 The Definitive Naxos. 9.30 The Definitive Naxos. 9.35 The Definitive Naxos. 9.40 The Definitive Naxos. 9.45 The Definitive Naxos. 9.50 The Definitive Naxos. 9.55 The Definitive Naxos. 10.00 The Definitive Naxos. 10.05 The Definitive Naxos. 10.10 The Definitive Naxos. 10.15 The Definitive Naxos. 10.20 The Definitive Naxos. 10.25 The Definitive Naxos. 10.30 The Definitive Naxos. 10.35 The Definitive Naxos. 10.40 The Definitive Naxos. 10.45 The Definitive Naxos. 10.50 The Definitive Naxos. 10.55 The Definitive Naxos. 11.00 The Definitive Naxos. 11.05 The Definitive Naxos. 11.10 The Definitive Naxos. 11.15 The Definitive Naxos. 11.20 The Definitive Naxos. 11.25 The Definitive Naxos. 11.30 The Definitive Naxos. 11.35 The Definitive Naxos. 11.40 The Definitive Naxos. 11.45 The Definitive Naxos. 11.50 The Definitive Naxos. 11.55 The Definitive Naxos. 12.00 The Definitive Naxos. 12.05 The Definitive Naxos. 12.10 The Definitive Naxos. 12.15 The Definitive Naxos. 12.20 The Definitive Naxos. 12.25 The Definitive Naxos. 12.30 The Definitive Naxos. 12.35 The Definitive Naxos. 12.40 The Definitive Naxos. 12.45 The Definitive Naxos. 12.50 The Definitive Naxos. 12.55 The Definitive Naxos. 1.00 The Definitive Naxos. 1.05 The Definitive Naxos. 1.10 The Definitive Naxos. 1.15 The Definitive Naxos. 1.20 The Definitive Naxos. 1.25 The Definitive Naxos. 1.30 The Definitive Naxos. 1.35 The Definitive Naxos. 1.40 The Definitive Naxos. 1.45 The Definitive Naxos. 1.50 The Definitive Naxos. 1.55 The Definitive Naxos. 2.00 The Definitive Naxos. 2.05 The Definitive Naxos. 2.10 The Definitive Naxos. 2.15 The Definitive Naxos. 2.20 The Definitive Naxos. 2.25 The Definitive Naxos. 2.30 The Definitive Naxos. 2.35 The Definitive Naxos. 2.40 The Definitive Naxos. 2.45 The Definitive Naxos. 2.50 The Definitive Naxos. 2.55 The Definitive Naxos. 3.00 The Definitive Naxos. 3.05 The Definitive Naxos. 3.10 The Definitive Naxos. 3.15 The Definitive Naxos. 3.20 The Definitive Naxos. 3.25 The Definitive Naxos. 3.30 The Definitive Naxos. 3.35 The Definitive Naxos. 3.40 The Definitive Naxos. 3.45 The Definitive Naxos. 3.50 The Definitive Naxos. 3.55 The Definitive Naxos. 4.00 The Definitive Naxos. 4.05 The Definitive Naxos. 4.10 The Definitive Naxos. 4.15 The Definitive Naxos. 4.20 The Definitive Naxos. 4.25 The Definitive Naxos. 4.30 The Definitive Naxos. 4.35 The Definitive Naxos. 4.40 The Definitive Naxos. 4.45 The Definitive Naxos. 4.50 The Definitive Naxos. 4.55 The Definitive Naxos. 5.00 The Definitive Naxos. 5.05 The Definitive Naxos. 5.10 The Definitive Naxos. 5.15 The Definitive Naxos. 5.20 The Definitive Naxos. 5.25 The Definitive Naxos. 5.30 The Definitive Naxos. 5.35 The Definitive Naxos. 5.40 The Definitive Naxos. 5.45 The Definitive Naxos. 5.50 The Definitive Naxos. 5.55 The Definitive Naxos. 6.00 The Definitive Naxos. 6.05 The Definitive Naxos. 6.10 The Definitive Naxos. 6.15 The Definitive Naxos. 6.20 The Definitive Naxos. 6.25 The Definitive Naxos. 6.30 The Definitive Naxos. 6.35 The Definitive Naxos. 6.40 The Definitive Naxos. 6.45 The Definitive Naxos. 6.50 The Definitive Naxos. 6.55 The Definitive Naxos. 7.00 The Definitive Naxos. 7.05 The Definitive Naxos. 7.10 The Definitive Naxos. 7.15 The Definitive Naxos. 7.20 The Definitive Naxos. 7.25 The Definitive Naxos. 7.30 The Definitive Naxos. 7.35 The Definitive Naxos. 7.40 The Definitive Naxos. 7.45 The Definitive Naxos. 7.50 The Definitive Naxos. 7.55 The Definitive Naxos. 8.00 The Definitive Naxos. 8.05 The Definitive Naxos. 8.10 The Definitive Naxos. 8.15 The Definitive Naxos. 8.20 The Definitive Naxos. 8.25 The Definitive Naxos. 8.30 The Definitive Naxos. 8.35 The Definitive Naxos. 8.40 The Definitive Naxos. 8.45 The Definitive Naxos. 8.50 The Definitive Naxos. 8.55 The Definitive Naxos. 9.00 The Definitive Naxos. 9.05 The Definitive Naxos. 9.10 The Definitive Naxos. 9.15 The Definitive Naxos. 9.20 The Definitive Naxos. 9.25 The Definitive Naxos. 9.30 The Definitive Naxos. 9.35 The Definitive Naxos. 9.40 The Definitive Naxos. 9.45 The Definitive Naxos. 9.50 The Definitive Naxos. 9.55 The Definitive Naxos. 10.00 The Definitive Naxos. 10.05 The Definitive Naxos. 10.10 The Definitive Naxos. 10.15 The Definitive Naxos. 10.20 The Definitive Naxos. 10.25 The Definitive Naxos. 10.30 The Definitive Naxos. 10.35 The Definitive Naxos. 10.40 The Definitive Naxos. 10.45 The Definitive Naxos. 10.50 The Definitive Naxos. 10.55 The Definitive Naxos. 11.00 The Definitive Naxos. 11.05 The Definitive Naxos. 11.10 The Definitive Naxos. 11.15 The Definitive Naxos. 11.20 The Definitive Naxos. 11.25 The Definitive Naxos. 11.30 The Definitive Naxos. 11.35 The Definitive Naxos. 11.40 The Definitive Naxos. 11.45 The Definitive Naxos. 11.50 The Definitive Naxos. 11.55 The Definitive Naxos. 12.00 The Definitive Naxos. 12.05 The Definitive Naxos. 12.10 The Definitive Naxos. 12.15 The Definitive Naxos. 12.20 The Definitive Naxos. 12.25 The Definitive Naxos. 12.30 The Definitive Naxos. 12.35 The Definitive Naxos. 12.40 The Definitive Naxos. 12.45 The Definitive Naxos. 12.50 The Definitive Naxos. 12.55 The Definitive Naxos. 1.00 The Definitive Naxos. 1.05 The Definitive Naxos. 1.10 The Definitive Naxos. 1.15 The Definitive Naxos. 1.20 The Definitive Naxos. 1.25 The Definitive Naxos. 1.30 The Definitive Naxos. 1.35 The Definitive Naxos. 1.40 The Definitive Naxos. 1.45 The Definitive Naxos. 1.50 The Definitive Naxos. 1.55 The Definitive Naxos. 2.00 The Definitive Naxos. 2.05 The Definitive Naxos. 2.10 The Definitive Naxos. 2.15 The Definitive Naxos. 2.20 The Definitive Naxos. 2.25 The Definitive Naxos. 2.30 The Definitive Naxos. 2.35 The Definitive Naxos. 2.40 The Definitive Naxos. 2.45 The Definitive Naxos. 2.50 The Definitive Naxos. 2.55 The Definitive Naxos. 3.00 The Definitive Naxos. 3.05 The Definitive Naxos. 3.10 The Definitive Naxos. 3.15 The Definitive Naxos. 3.20 The Definitive Naxos. 3.25 The Definitive Naxos. 3.30 The Definitive Naxos. 3.35 The Definitive Naxos. 3.40 The Definitive Naxos. 3.45 The Definitive Naxos. 3.50 The Definitive Naxos. 3.55 The Definitive Naxos. 4.00 The Definitive Naxos. 4.05 The Definitive Naxos. 4.10 The Definitive Naxos. 4.15 The Definitive Naxos. 4.20 The Definitive Naxos. 4.25 The Definitive Naxos. 4.30 The Definitive Naxos. 4.35 The Definitive Naxos. 4.40 The Definitive Naxos. 4.45 The Definitive Naxos. 4.50 The Definitive Naxos. 4.55 The Definitive Naxos. 5.00 The Definitive Naxos. 5.05 The Definitive Naxos. 5.10 The Definitive Naxos. 5.15 The Definitive Naxos. 5.20 The Definitive Naxos. 5.25 The Definitive Naxos. 5.30 The Definitive Naxos. 5.35 The Definitive Naxos. 5.40 The Definitive Naxos. 5.45 The Definitive Naxos. 5.50 The Definitive Naxos. 5.55 The Definitive Naxos. 6.00 The Definitive Naxos. 6.05 The Definitive Naxos. 6.10 The Definitive Naxos. 6.15 The Definitive Naxos. 6.20 The Definitive Naxos. 6.25 The Definitive Naxos. 6.30 The Definitive Naxos. 6.35 The Definitive Naxos. 6.40 The Definitive Naxos. 6.45 The Definitive Naxos. 6.50 The Definitive Naxos. 6.55 The Definitive Naxos. 7.00 The Definitive Naxos. 7.05 The Definitive Naxos. 7.10 The Definitive Naxos. 7.15 The Definitive Naxos. 7.20 The Definitive Naxos. 7.25 The Definitive Naxos. 7.30 The Definitive Naxos. 7.35 The Definitive Naxos. 7.40 The Definitive Naxos. 7.45 The Definitive Naxos. 7.50 The Definitive Naxos. 7.55 The Definitive Naxos. 8.00 The Definitive Naxos. 8.05 The Definitive Naxos. 8.10 The Definitive Naxos. 8.15 The Definitive Naxos. 8.20 The Definitive Naxos. 8.25 The Definitive Naxos. 8.30 The Definitive Naxos. 8.35 The Definitive Naxos. 8.40 The Definitive Naxos. 8.45 The Definitive Naxos. 8.50 The Definitive Naxos. 8.55 The Definitive Naxos. 9.00 The Definitive Naxos. 9.05 The Definitive Naxos. 9.10 The Definitive Naxos. 9.15 The Definitive Naxos. 9.20 The Definitive Naxos. 9.25 The Definitive Naxos. 9.30 The Definitive Naxos. 9.35 The Definitive Naxos. 9.40 The Definitive Naxos. 9.45 The Definitive Naxos. 9.50 The Definitive Naxos. 9.55 The Definitive Naxos. 10.00 The Definitive Naxos. 10.05 The Definitive Naxos. 10.10 The Definitive Naxos. 10.15 The Definitive Naxos. 10.20 The Definitive Naxos. 10.25 The Definitive Naxos. 10.30 The Definitive Naxos. 10.35 The Definitive Naxos. 10.40 The Definitive Naxos. 10.45 The Definitive Naxos. 10.50 The Definitive Naxos. 10.55 The Definitive Naxos. 11.00 The Definitive Naxos. 11.05 The Definitive Naxos. 11.10 The Definitive Naxos. 11.15 The Definitive Naxos. 11.20 The Definitive Naxos. 11.25 The Definitive Naxos. 11.30 The Definitive Naxos. 11.35 The Definitive Naxos. 11.40 The Definitive Naxos. 11.45 The Definitive Naxos. 11.50 The Definitive Naxos. 11.55 The Definitive Naxos. 12.00 The Definitive Naxos. 12.05 The Definitive Naxos. 12.10 The Definitive Naxos. 12.15 The Definitive Naxos. 12.20 The Definitive Naxos. 12.25 The Definitive Naxos. 12.30 The Definitive Naxos. 12.35 The Definitive Naxos. 12.40 The Definitive Naxos. 12.45 The Definitive Naxos. 12.50 The Definitive Naxos. 12.55 The Definitive Naxos. 1.00 The Definitive Naxos. 1.05 The Definitive Naxos. 1.10 The Definitive Naxos. 1.15 The Definitive Naxos. 1.20 The Definitive Naxos. 1.25 The Definitive Naxos. 1.30 The Definitive Naxos. 1.35 The Definitive Naxos. 1.40 The Definitive Naxos. 1.45 The Definitive Naxos. 1.50 The Definitive Naxos. 1.55 The Definitive Naxos. 2.00 The Definitive Naxos. 2.05 The Definitive Naxos. 2.10 The Definitive Naxos. 2.15 The Definitive Naxos. 2.20 The Definitive Naxos. 2.25 The Definitive Naxos. 2.30 The Definitive Naxos. 2.35 The Definitive Naxos. 2.40 The Definitive Naxos. 2.45 The Definitive Naxos. 2.50 The Definitive Naxos. 2.55 The Definitive Naxos. 3.00 The Definitive Naxos. 3.05 The Definitive Naxos. 3.10 The Definitive Naxos. 3.15 The Definitive Naxos. 3.20 The Definitive Naxos. 3.25 The Definitive Naxos. 3.30 The Definitive Naxos. 3.35 The Definitive Naxos. 3.40 The Definitive Naxos. 3.45 The Definitive Naxos. 3.50 The Definitive Naxos. 3.55 The Definitive Naxos. 4.00 The Definitive Naxos. 4.05 The Definitive Naxos. 4.10 The Definitive Naxos. 4.15 The Definitive Naxos. 4.20 The Definitive Naxos. 4.25 The Definitive Naxos. 4.30 The Definitive Naxos. 4.35 The Definitive Naxos. 4.40 The Definitive Naxos. 4.45 The Definitive Naxos. 4.50 The Definitive Naxos. 4.55 The Definitive Naxos. 5.00 The Definitive Naxos. 5.05 The Definitive Naxos. 5.10 The Definitive Naxos. 5.15 The Definitive Naxos. 5.20 The Definitive Naxos. 5.25 The Definitive Naxos. 5.30 The Definitive Naxos. 5.35 The Definitive Naxos. 5.40 The Definitive Naxos. 5.45 The Definitive Naxos. 5.50 The Definitive Naxos. 5.55 The Definitive Naxos. 6.00 The Definitive Naxos. 6.05 The Definitive Naxos. 6.10 The Definitive Naxos. 6.15 The Definitive Naxos. 6.20 The Definitive Naxos. 6.25 The Definitive Naxos. 6.30 The Definitive Naxos. 6.35 The Definitive Naxos. 6.40 The Definitive Naxos. 6.45 The Definitive Naxos. 6.50 The Definitive Naxos. 6.55 The Definitive Naxos. 7.00 The Definitive Naxos. 7.05 The Definitive Naxos. 7.10 The Definitive Naxos. 7.15 The Definitive Naxos. 7.20 The Definitive Naxos. 7.25 The Definitive Naxos. 7.30 The Definitive Naxos. 7.35 The Definitive Naxos. 7.40 The Definitive Naxos. 7.45 The Definitive Naxos. 7.50 The Definitive Naxos. 7.55 The Definitive Naxos. 8.00 The Definitive Naxos. 8.05 The Definitive Naxos. 8.10 The Definitive Naxos. 8.15 The Definitive Naxos. 8.20 The Definitive Naxos. 8.25 The Definitive Naxos. 8.30 The Definitive Naxos. 8.35 The Definitive Naxos. 8.40 The Definitive Naxos. 8.45 The Definitive Naxos. 8.50 The Definitive Naxos. 8.55 The Definitive Naxos. 9.00 The Definitive Naxos. 9.05 The Definitive Naxos. 9.10 The Definitive Naxos. 9.15 The Definitive Naxos. 9.20 The Definitive Naxos. 9.25 The Definitive Naxos. 9.30 The



## The cost of gullibility at fair price shop



## Protests in Israel as cemetery visit goes ahead

[illegible]

**CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8**